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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ANGELS IN THE HOUSE.

Every parent, especially every mother, will appreciate these lines,

Three pairs of dimpled arms, as white as snow,
Held me in soft embrace;
Three little cheeks, like velvet peaches soft,
Were placed against my face.

Three tiny pairs of eyes, so clear, so deep,
Look up in mine this even,
Three pairs of lips kissed me a sweet "good night"—
Three little forms from heaven,

Ah, it is well that "little ones" should love us:
It lights our faith when dim.
To know that once our blessed Saviour bade them
Bring "little ones" to Him!

And said He not "of such is Heaven" and blessed them,
And held them to his breast!
Is it not sweet to know this when they leave us,
'Tis where they go to rest?

And yet, ye tiny angels of my house,
Three hearts encased in mine!
How 'twould be shattered, if the Lord should say,
"Those angels are not thine!"

NATURE.

Blest are the pure and simple hearts,
Unconsciously refined
By the free gifts that heaven imparts
Through nature to the mind.
Not all the pleasures wealth can buy,
Equal their happy destiny.

For them the spring unfolds her flowers:
For them the summer glows;
And autumn's gold and purple bowers,
And winter's stainless snow
Come gifted with a charm to them
Richer than monarch's diadem.

IN A THUNDER-CLOUD WITH A BALLOON.

[Written for the To-Day by Prof. John Wise.]

The first time I was ever swallowed up in a storm-cloud, it happened to be in a suddenly generated, hail-storm nimbus during an ascension from Carlisle, Pa. A hail-storm is not a very large meteor, but it is very violent in its gyratory action; and when it sucks a balloon into its vortical air-hopper, the aeronaut may look out for a little rough usage, and not the least of his troubles will be a nausea similar to that of sea-sickness, following the swinging to and fro, compounded with gyrations, of the air-ship. I will, however, for the present, describe an experience of traveling inside of a thunder-gust for a distance of nearly a hundred miles along the Ohio River, in a balloon voyage from Portsmouth, Ohio, to Mount Pleasant, about twelve miles below Gallipolis. Straight across the country from Portsmouth to Gallipolis is not much over half the distance it is by the course of the river, but thunder-storms have a penchant to trail their watery drapery along river channels.

The ascension was made in the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, and right in the face of an approaching thunder-gust coming from the north-west On attaining a height of three-quarters of a mile, I discovered a second thunder-gust coming along from the south-west. My balloon was situated on the apex of the two lines of the approaching storms, and already gave indications of being gobbled up in the vortex of centralizing air incident to storm-clouds. I made up my mind to go into the whale's belly, not entirely regardless of consequences; but being well provided with gas and ballast, I was consoled with the knowledge that I could escape from this leviathan of the air by using the means of graviation in letting out gas, or of levitation by disposing of ballast.

The two storms were now approaching, as it were, in grand battle array, with thundering explosions. The discharges of lightning came vivid, sharp and frequent; and when the two storms clashed, they became terrific. It was a scene of awful grandeur. I had a mind to escape by one or the other of the means just mentioned, but like Lot's wife, I was curious enough to look back—not to be turned into a pillar of salt, but to be well shaken—hurled round and round as it were by the nape of the neck.

The intelligent reader may here be reminded that a thunder-storm is not an accidentally condensed, irregularly massed body of watery vapor, as viewed from the earth, but a geometrically formed and individualized meteor, and a mathematical precision in its motion and compensating balances. It is more or less governed in its onward progress by the undulation of the earth's surface—the channels of rivers, valleys and mountain gorges. These meteors often take short turns to pass into a deep valley. When they happen to plunge against a mountain side that lies in their direct course, they often become tangled in the mountain-top, swaying to and fro like things of life, and this gives rise to those destructive mountain torrents known as "cloud bursts." The rain that would be otherwise spread over a great surface is by this stand-still of the meteor poured down against the immediately underneath surface of the mountain-side.

It requires no strained imagination to give interest to storm scenes as viewed from above them and in their midst; and when it is considered that a balloon is not in the predicament of a ship at sea as in a storm, the scene may be viewed with an assurance of safety that is never realized on the water. The sea-ship has two elements to contend with. The air whirling it around in the vortex of a storm, and the thousand times denser water holding it in its embrace, brings upon the sea-ship a leverage and strain that crashes and cracks it to pieces. The balloon has but one element to contend with, and it matters not whether the current is one mile an hour or one hundred miles; to the air passenger it is all the same, for he knows not that he is moving at all unless he can see some landmarks to give him an idea of motion. In a thunder-cloud, however, there is a perceptible motion, not violent, but disagreeable. The motion is gyratory—a swinging to and fro and going round in a circle at the same time—and this motion produces nausea like sea-sickness. The huge black precipices of nimbi, or the brilliantly illuminated lava-looking cumuli, have not the terror-giving character to the air passenger that the coral reefs and lee-shore rocks have to the sea-passenger. The reader is now better prepared to resume the thread of the narrative with composure, since dashing against an atmospheric boulder will not shock him.

These two storms merging into one having met at an angle in the course of the river where it trends off from a south-west to a south-east direction of stream, it followed the course of the Ohio up to the mouth of the Kanawha River, and there it made a turn up that watercourse. Sailing in this meteor, I was constantly surrounded by electrical phenomena. While the discharges of lightning were almost incessant, thundering and crashing out of the thick vapor with livid, zigzag bolts darting down toward the earth, they never seemed to explode near to the balloon. Most of the time the balloon was sailing in clear atmosphere between the upper and lower cloud, though right in front of it, and within a few hundred yards, the upper and lower clouds were joined in the form of a water spout, and from this conjoined mass the discharges were mainly taking place, though occasionally a more distant explosion would occur. The central explosions were so frequent and terrific that I dare not let the balloon rock into the vortex, and in order to avoid this, I had to pay out ballast and gas, causing the balloon to rise and fall, and by that means be thrown outward in the upper cloud, whenever the lower cloud had rocked it too near the central uprising air-shower. This kind of manœuvering has been learned from former experience in these meteors.

One time the balloon got so far to the rear of the centre of the vortex between the upper and lower cloud that it fell into the rays of the sun. This produced one of the rarest spectacles of rainbow light in the form of a parhelion, or aureola, as it is technically termed, that my eyes ever rested on. It threw upon this black central cloud matter a beautiful prismatic arch of vari-colored light, not circular as a rainbow, but in the form of a twisted ellipse, caused, no doubt, by the difference of density of the watery particles acting as a screen. I gazed upon it what admiration and amazement. All this time the celestial fireworks continued in full blast, banging and booming like great guns, and the hissing of electrical stream of fire were truly appalling. It seemed to me like the crack of doom; and while it made my hair bristle and my heart beat quick time, it seemed still to say, "Stand from under," because the thunderbolts were all hurled downward. So far as my reason could direct, I felt it safer to look at it from above than from below, besides, the country below was mainly forest and river, as seen from an occasional glimpse through an open chasm of the lower cloud.

Once the balloon was totally involved in a mass of orange-colored flame. This was evidently "sheet lightning" playing between the upper and the lower cloud. I was for a moment paralyzed, not by an electric shock, but by a shudder of fright, as it seemed for the moment that my air-bubble was in a blaze. In an instant more I felt easier in mind, seeing that the fire had not harmed the balloon. The thought now occurred. Am I not venturing too far upon my philosophy of safety in a hunder-cloud? Besides, my ballast was pretty well exhausted, and I had been riding in a storm for more than an hour, so that I must be many miles from the place of departure.

The beautiful grotto o fire would appear and disappear as the balloon happened to fall in and out of the sunbeams blazing in between the upper and lower cloud. The balloon refracting the rays of light passing through it caused the prismatic arch. The rain was discharged from the lower cloud, and but seldom a few heavy drops would fall on to the balloon from the upper stratum. From the rushing noise of water, it was evident that the rain was descending to the earth in torrents, and this, with the heavy and constant discharges of thunderbolts and the remarkable beauty of the aureola illuminating the interior of the storm-cloud, gave it more the character of a scene of enchantment than one of reality. There was a fearful fascination in the grand phenomenon; and while it made one's heart beat with emotion and a feeling of awe, it still persisted in dragging one along as the soldier is dragged along in the thick smoke of the battle's cannon. It is impossible to fully and fairly portray with words the condition of mind and its surrounding phenomena when sailing in the midst of a good-sized thunder storm. It is a sublimity not realizable on the surface of the earth, grand and majestic as these meteors present themselves to an observer on terra firma.

Having now sailed within the folds of this electrical meteor for over an hour, and for a distance of nearly a hundred miles by the course of the Ohio River, and viewed it from various positions, the limited amount of ballast remaining on hand admonished a preparation for descent. Before coming down, a dozen or more copies of the Portsmouth daily paper were thrown overboard, and they were soon drawn into the vortex of the storm. One of them fell into my hands again the next day, as will be explained in the conclusion of this narrative. I now commenced to descend slowly and cautiously, in order to look out for a safe landing-place. As this process was going on, the storm was moving forward and away from the balloon. On coming down through the lower cloud, I found the surface of Gallia county hereabouts covered with forest; but some distance ahead in my line of direction a log cabin peered out from a little "clearing," and I struck for this, and made a lodgment before the cabin door in the rain, greatly to the surprise of the family in the house. Seeing the suddenly appearing apparition was nothing more than flesh and blood, the good housewife cautiously, with the door slightly ajar, ventured the question of, "Who are you?" In dripping garments and with the most gentle speech at my command, I answered, "A stranger, madam, in a strange land; will you please help me a little?" Still holding the door, in her hand, she said, "What is that?" pointing at the air-craft as it was swaying over her head." "A balloon, madam, just come out of that cloud." The door immediately flew open, and at the same time she exclaimed, "Come out, Joe; here's a man in a balloon that you read about in the paper the other day."

The next morning I went to Small's Landing, a few miles off, to get on a Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet to return to Portsmouth, and there I found one of the papers referred to above, and which they told me had fallen down from a black thunder-cloud that passed overhead the day before much to their astonishment until I had explained to them by what kind of an express it had been carried to the distance of ninety miles two hours after it came from the press.

There are scenes in our lives that seem to become as indelibly impressed upon the tablet of the brain as is the image on the photographer's albuminoid membrane, and these storm scenes are of that character. The secret majesty of Nature therein asserts its superior divinity, and makes man shrink into the insignificance of a microscopic monad, with all his boasted intellectual powers, when compared to the intelligence of the great Ruler of the universe.

Touching Sympathy.

A Vienna paper relates an amusing incident which occurred to a great lady just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir, she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left for her while sick. Among the names of counts, barons and other aristocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and coats-of-arms, she came across a simple card with the plain inscription of "Hermann Berger." In vain the lady asked who Hermann Berger was." None of her servants could give her any information than that the individual had been a remarkably handsome young man. The lady's curiosity was excited, and she gave orders to admit the person in case he should call again. The order was punctually obeyed, and on the next day she received a really charming young man, dressed in exquisite style, who evidently appeared greatly embarrassed at the honor of a *tete-a-tete* with the still charming, though somewhat faded beauty. "I can hardly find words," said the lady, with a blush, "to thank you for the sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger." "I beg your pardon, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "but I am the agent of Messrs. A. B, the undertakers!"

Impurity of Drinking Water.

Set a pitcher of iced water in a room inhabited, says a writer in To-Day, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that water has the faculty of condensing and hereby absorbing nearly all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water kept in a room awhile is always unfit for use, and should be often removed, whether it has become warm or not. And for the same reason water in a pump should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in a pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is more injurious to health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh and pure water for all domestic uses.

"Expansion" in the Drug Trade.

Some recent examinations of a few of the most important articles in the drug trade show a surprising facility and extent of adulteration. Among other features of dishonesty in this line, is the mixing of olive oil with lard oil or cotton seed oil, which is very commonly done. The article of rhubarb root is also a matter of frequent fraud. The common China rhubarb is given a coating of Turkey rhubarb dust and then sold for Turkey rhubarb, the latter being four times the value of the former. Large quantities of adulterated medicines are imported directly, such as blue-pill mass with one-third the proper proportion of mercury. Quinine is also imported adulterated with salacine. Salacine itself is sometimes used as a medicine, and then may be sophisticated by something else. Cream tartar is combined with marble dust or ground alum, and all the powdered drugs are easily mixed with cheaper material. A few staples are beyond this system of deception, such as camphor, licorice, &c., but this list is a small one. Essential oils offer a great scope for fraud, and but few experts can detect it.

Sheep Suicides.

A California paper says:

Sheep culture, like all other occupations, has its mishaps. One of them in this region consists in a foolish habit the animals have of following one another, even to certain death. One starts on a run and pitches headlong into a barranca (a deep, narrow ravine); another follows, and another, and all the rest of the flock, be it great or small, until the ravine is full and bridged over, or the last sheep is gone to Davy Jones'. In this way, last Friday, J. Logan Kennedy, of the Las Posas, lost 250 head, which slightly decreases his flock, but will increase his spring crop of "pulled wool."

PEORIA brags of having the smartest boy in the U. S. He "set fire to his father's barn, knocked down the old man, burnt the cat in the oven, broke his mother's churn and stole a horse before he was 12 years old.

THE OLD, OLD HOME.

When I long for sainted memories,
Like angel troops they come,
If I fold my arms to ponder,
On the old, old home.
The heart has many passages
Through which the feelings roam,
But its middle aisle is sacred
To the old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered
Like rose-buds from the blast,
When girlhood's brief elysium
In joyousness was passed;
To that sweet spot forever,
As to some hall-wed dome,
Life's pilgrim bends her vision—
'Tis the old, old home.

A father sat, how proudly,
By that hearthstone's rays,
And told his children stories
Of his early manhood's days;
And one soft eye was beaming,
From child to child 'twould roam;
Thus a mother counts her treasures,
In the old, old home.

The birth-day gifts and festivals,
The blended vesper hymn,
(Some dear one who was swelling it
Is with the seraphim.)
The fond "good-nights" at bed-time,
How quiet sleep would come,
And fond us all together
In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented flowers
Close intertwine each heart;
But time and change in concert
Have blown the wreath apart.
But dear and sainted memories
Like angels ever come,
If I fold my arms and ponder
On the old, old home.

SAN SALVADOR.

Forty-Eight Hours After the Earthquake.

A correspondent of the Panama Star and Herald, who visited the ruined city of San Salvador forty-eight hours after the catastrophe, gives the following graphic description:

"Santa Tecla (a town three leagues off) showed signs of having been severely shaken. Many houses were cracked, but none thrown down. The town and all the roads leading to it were crowded with poor people leaving San Salvador and carrying their wordly goods with them. Driving through the town I pushed on for San Salvador. Nearer the town the signs of destruction became more and more apparent. An aqueduct which spans the road, and from which the city was mainly supplied, lay broken down, its massive piers blocking the road, and the remnants threatening to fall at any moment. The bullock-drivers were doing a splendid business, the whole route being thronged with their wagons going to and fro. On arriving at the suburbs of the unfortunate city, my driver, an impudent vagabond, refused to proceed. I persuaded him, however, to drive to the plaza, where I found the President, and most of the inhabitants, that remained, encamped. The English vice-consul could not be found immediately, so I waited on his excellency the President, and made known the object of my mission, placing my services at his disposal, and assuring him of the sympathy of her Britannic Majesty's government. I soon afterwards found Mr. Blair, acting vice-consul, who in company with some other English gentlemen, was working hard to save what he could from the ruins of the British consulate. In company with one of these gentlemen, Mr. Moffat, I made an inspection of the city, taking drawings of the most striking ruins. Such a scene of desolation I have never before witnessed, unless it be Africa. The whole town was down, with the exception of one or two wooden houses. Even the cathedral was a heap of ruins; the spire of the latter had been arrested in its fall and remained in a slanting position like the leaning tower of Pisa, but at a greater angle. One of the bells must have been swung completely round, as it remained mouth up. The United States consulate was a mass of ruins inside, though the outer walls were standing. Mr. Biddle, the resident minister for the United States, with his five little children, had a very narrow escape. The palace being built of wood, remained standing except where stone had been used, in which places the sides had fallen, leaving great gaps in the building. There was not one single house left in a habitable condition; the stronger the walls the greater was the ruin and the streets were one mass of *debris*. Mr. Blair and his friends were living in the patio under a rude sort of tent, surrounded by the ruins of the consulate. They were in wonderfully good spirits under the circumstances and as kind and hospitable, as if nothing had happened. Mrs. Keogh's escape was miraculous; the room in which she was sleeping was completely wrecked, and she must have been killed but for some beams which prevented the wall from crushing her. Accounts differ as to the number of lives lost; some say as many as fifty killed and five hundred wounded, others not so many; but all agree that the number is wonderfully small, considering the damage damage done. Indeed, looking at the ruins it seems extraordinary how any escaped, especially as the catastrophe happened in the night. Most providentially the final shock which brought down the town was preceded by two others of sufficient force to awaken and alarm the inhabitants, who had time to rush out and so save their lives.

"The President behaved most nobly, and by his admirable regulations and the discipline which he enforced, prevented any riots or robberies.

"The city was placed under martial law; citizens were authorized to shoot any one interfering with their property, and sentries were posted at the corners of the streets with orders to fire on any one lurking about after dark. Judging by the way the rifle balls were flying about during the night they must have kept a sharp lookout. Mr. Taylor, an American gentleman who has been superintending the laying down of telegraphs in the country, extended his hospitality to all, and contrived to have a good breakfast and dinner prepared for all who would avail themselves of it, although his house was ruined like the rest. During my stay in the city, (some forty-eight hours), I experienced seven or eight shocks of earthquake of more or less violence. No further damage was done by them, simply because nothing more could be done, unless the earth opened and swallowed up the ruins. In some places it had already opened, some of the cracks being upward of a foot wide and of considerable depth. Mr. Biddle, who had taken his family out to a hacienda some three or four leagues off, rode in to see me, and showed me the ruins of his house, which was a sight sad to see. Many horses and mules were killed by the falling walls, and those that remained seemed to have their nerves quite shattered. Mr. Blair told me that one of his mules, a valuable animal, was now quite worthless from the fright she had received; she would stop and tremble at the slightest sound. Birds also seemed in an excited state; at every shock all the cocks began to crow, and pigeons left their resting places and wheeled wildly in the air.

"The President issued a decree the day following the disaster, saying that the town would be rebuilt on its old site. One cannot help admiring the pluck of the gallant old man, but it is nothing more nor less than tempting Providence. The city has been completely destroyed six or seven times, at intervals of about twenty years; the last time was in 1854. The ground on which it is built is a mere shell. By placing one's ear to the earth running water may be distinctly heard, and if struck by a heavy object hollow sound is produced. The Indians would never build on that site, and it is sheer folly to attempt it now. Before I left San Salvador carpenters were hard at work, erecting temporary wooden houses in the plaza, and a military band played there in the evenings. The sick and wounded have been already removed to Santa Tecla and other places."

Farm Notes.

SEED CORN.

A correspondent in the Rural World gives this advice: Before planting, smoke just as you do meat, and the moles and birds will not touch it. I have thought, too, that it grew faster for smoking. Shell or cut off a few of the butt grains, and all the small grains at the point or top of the ear, and plant only the middle grains. Have followed this plan for several years, and see every encouragement to continue it. In smoking some corn in a barrel, last spring, it got so hot I could hardly bear it in my hands, but every grain grew.

SOIL FOR SWEET POTATOES.

The author of a circular on sweet potato culture says:

The quality of the sweet potato greatly depends upon the soil it is grown in. On our common uplands of a light, clayey texture, they grow short and of a light color and excellent quality. New land, if dry, produces bountiful crops of fine potatoes. In our loose prairie soil they grow long and of a darker color. Wet or very rich soil produces plenty of vines and few tubers. In all cases the ground should be well worked and finely pulverized to a moderate depth. If worked very deep the tubers grow long and stringy. When the ground is warm and moist, and your plants are ready, throw two furrows together with a large plow, and form high, sharp ridges three feet apart, going up and down hill. If the ridging is done in dry weather, and two furrows are thrown together, the centre of the ridge will be dry dirt, not fit to plant in until wet and settled by rain. If the soil in the ridge is quite moist, the planting may proceed all day without watering, if properly done.

POTATO PLANTING.

A correspondent says: This being a backward season, it is more than ever important to hurry the planting, when the ground is in proper condition. Instead of dropping the potatoes from a basket or bucket, and packing them down every time you stop to take a handful, having to grapple as though you were trying to get a handful of nails, I use a bag to drop from; tie up two corners, as for sowing grain; have a bucket to pour them in with, and hang the bag over the left shoulder (not over the head), pass the left arm around, behind, and under the bag, dividing the load, and allowing a part of the weight to rest upon the arm; as they pack down, raise them up with the knee. In this way you can take up a handful without stopping. Try the bag one day, and you will not exchange it for the basket.

ARRANGING FLOWERS IN BEDS.

In arranging flowers in beds the principal things to be avoided are: The placing of rose colored or red flowers next scarlet, orange orange next yellow blue next violet, or rose next violet. On the contrary, the following colors harmonize: White will relieve any color (but should not be placed next yellow), orange with light blue, yellow with violet, dark blue with orange yellow, white with pink or rose, and lilac with yellow. By observing these rules the amateur may have his flower borders vie in beauty and arrangement with those of greater pretensions, and even surpass many of them.

LESS LAND AND BETTER TILLAGE.

Joseph Harris, the retired editor and successful farmer, of Rochester N. Y., gives his ideas of improving farming, in the American Agriculturist:

My plan of improved agriculture does not necessarily imply the production of any more grain of any kind that we sell than we raise at present. I would simply raise it on fewer acres, and thus lessen the expense for seed, cultivation, harvesting, etc. I would raise thirty bushels of wheat per acre every third year. If we summer fallowed and ploughed under clover in order to produce the thirty bushels of wheat once in three years, instead of ten bushels every year, no more produce of any kind would be raised.

But my plan does not contemplate such a result. On my own farm I seldom summer fallow, and never plough under clover. I think I can enrich the farm nearly as much by feeding the clover to animals and returning the manure to the land. The animals do not take out more than from five to ten per cent of the most valuable elements of plant food from the clover. And so my plan, while it produces as much and no more grain to sell, adds greatly to the fertility of the land, and gives as increased production of beef, butter, mutton, wool, cheese and pork.

GRANDFATHER'S PET.

This is the room where she slept,
Only a year ago,—
Quiet and carefully swept,
Blinds and curtains like snow.
There, by the bed in the dusky gloom,
She would kneel with her tiny clasped hands and pray!
Here is the little white rose of a room,
With the fragrance fled away!

Nelly, grandfather's pet,
With her wise little face,—
I seem to hear her yet
Singing about the place;
But the crowds roll on, and the streets are drear,
And the world seems hard with a bitter doom,
And Nelly is singing elsewhere,—and here
Is the little white rose of a room.

Why, if she stood just here.
As she used to do,
With her long light yellow hair,
And her eyes of blue,—
If she stood, I say, at the edge of the bed,
And ran to my side with a living touch,
Though I know she is quiet, and buried, and dead,
I should not wonder much;

For she was so young, you know,—
Only seven years old;
And she loved me, loved me, so,
Though I was gray and old;
And her face was so wise, and so sweet to see,
And it still looked living when she was dead,
And she used to plead for mother and me
By the side of that very bed!

I wonder, now, if she
Knows I am standing here,
Feeling, wherever she be,
We hold the place so dear?
It can not be that she sleeps too sound,
Still in her little nightgown dress,
Not to hear my footsteps sound
In the room where she used to rest.

I have felt hard fortune's stings,
And battled in doubt and strife,
And never thought much of things
Beyond this human life;
But I can not think that my darling died
Like great strong men, with their prayers unsaid—
Nay! rather she sits at God's own side,
And sings as she used to do.

VARIETIES.

A TROY dentist became emotionally insane while repairing a front tooth for a pretty woman and kissed her. She told her husband, and he went round and borrowed $500 of the dentist on long time.

A PENNSYLVANIA editor, disgusted with the ordinary prospectus, comes out fairly and frankly. He says his paper is "an airy old sheet, devoted to wind, whiskey, wickedness, and other religious matters. Vox Populi, vox Beelzebub!"

A YOUNG clerk in a Dubuque fancy store who had been requested by a lady customer to send home a spool of thread which she had purchased, hired an express wagon in which he placed the spool, and so drove to the lady's residence, where he deposited the spool in the hall, endwise, like a barrel.

THE secrecy which is promised by the British bill is not to be violated with impunity. A magistrate at Cork, having been asked by an ignorant voter to prepare his ballot for him, subsequently made known how the man had voted. He was thereupon arrested and sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

A GENTLEMAN was warmly eulogizing the constancy of an absent husband, in the presence of his loving wife. "Yes, yes," assented she, "he writes letters full of the agony of affection, but he never remits me any money." "I can conceive of that, said the other, "for I know his love to be unremitting.

A FASHION editor of a paper wrote that white pique costumes are now popular," and was gravely informed by the proof next morning that "white pine coffins are not popular." On the same paper, another editor describing a prominent member of the city council, spoke of the Hon. Mr. so and so as "a noble old burgher, proudly loving his native state." It appeared in print as "a nobby old burglar prowling around in a naked state."

THAT is a singular view which is taken by a Baltimore lawyer of a mania for poisoning. He thinks that when a man or woman poisons a human being without detection, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the poisoner becomes insane. His reasoning is that one successful crime of this sort begets such a sense of power and of ability to remove at will every human obstacle, so blunting, at the same time the sympathies "that in nearly every case the mind becomes warped, and the prisoner is ready with the deadly draught to arrange the most trifling disrespect or wrong." Let those who think of poisoning anybody take warning.

A MOST susceptible young gentleman was Frank Chandler, late of Fryeburg, Me. First of all, he fell in love with his father's young housekeeper and secretly married her. But upon the avowal of this union old Mr. Chandler declared, we don't know by what authority, that he did not approve of it; and so the wife went home to her family. But it is of no use to waste sympathy upon young Chandler, for he straightway fell in love with another lady, and wanted to marry her before the divorce proceedings were finished. To this the old gentleman naturally objected, which so discouraged the youth that he took a great dose of laudanum and is no longer in the flesh. The father is one of the wealthiest farmers of that region.

THE White Star steamer Oceanic, which sailed for Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, had just left Sandy Hook when the chief engineer discovered that there was a large break in one of the cylinders, which allowed the steam to escape. The crack gradually enlarged, and the Captain thought it expedient to return. At six o'clock in the evening, to the surprise of those on land, the Oceanic threw out her anchor in the North River, opposite the wharf. The passengers were alarmed when the vessel turned about, but the Captain explained the difficulty, and every fear was quieted. The Oceanic was crowded with passengers, and among them was Miss Emily Faithful, who engaged passage on the ill-fated Atlantic and was obliged to postpone her departure. She went on shore when the Oceanic anchored, but will re-embark to-day, as the steamship will probably sail at 1 P. M.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

Two Washington city negroes and JOHN A. BINGHAM of Ohio are applicants for United States minister to Russia, made vacant by the death of Mr. ORR.

GOV. HARTRANFT has appointed Hons. GEORGE BULLOCK and AMOS C. NOYES as additional members of the Board of Public Charities.

SENATOR THURMAN did not receive the back pay, as has been charged, but had it immediately after the adjournment carried into the Treasury. Senator SHERMAN did the same thing.

A COURT JOURNAL excuses GRANT for not attending the CHASE obsequies in New York, on the ground that he had just returned from his Western spree, and was too much "fatigued." Of course he wasn't drunk.

AS THE act giving the President fifty thousand dollars salary did not repeal the one giving him twenty-five thousand, it is charged he will this year at least take seventy-five thousand for his heavy labors in running about the country.

ABOUT the same number of Congressmen who are to meet in St. Louis, says the *Commercial*, have been invited to return to the National Treasury the back-pay, but so far have not accepted the invitation. How about GRANT who signed the bill—is he waiting for an invitation?

THE Democratic press appears to have united in an appeal to the Democrats of the Sixth New York district to send Hon. S. S. Cox back to Congress as successor to the late JAMES BROOKS. It is seldom that such unanimity of feeling is exhibited on any similar question.

WHO is the most to blame, those members of Congress who voted for the salary steal or the President who signed the bill and made it the law and by which he pockets an extra hundred thousand dollars. Will the *Commercial* which occasionally denounces the members of Congress who voted for the swag and defends GRANT for endorsing it please tell us?

RADICAL representative GARFIELD comes back at the court journals like the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in this style "If the delegates believe that the retroactive clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the appropriation bill to which it was attached, will they follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to resign for signing it? My vote did not make it a law; his signature did," and the organs take no notice thereof.

IN a recent interview between Senator SUMNER and Judge CHASE they talked over the old times, and then reverted to current topics, among others the condition of affairs in Louisiana. The Chief Justice was of opinion that Congress committed a great blunder in failing to act upon that question when it was presented to them. Such scenes as are being enacted in Louisiana were calculated, he thought, to destroy the faith of the people in a Republican form of government.

IT is now stated that State Treasuer MACKEY and Auditor General ALLEN are responsible for the appointment of the repeater and ballot box polluter, JOHN MCGINNIS, of Philadelphia, as bank inspector. We rather suppose that HARTRANT has something to do with it as MCGINNIS' business at Beaver Falls, a few days prior to the election was in the interests of the Governor. MCGINNIS, instead of being in the penitentiary where he deserves to be is rewarded with a paying office. It is important to command his services in the next campaign

ONE hundred and sixty-two women, residents of the city of Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts, have petitioned the Legislature of that State to legalize polygamy. These impatient and dissatisfied virgins are so considerate, however, as to make the choice of a second wife dependent upon the coincident selection of the husband and his first spouse. Massachusetts is the fruitful hot-bed of all ultraisms—moral as well as political, and there is an entire propriety in the first proposition which has been seriously made in this country (we ignore Mormonism entirely,) for a man to have two wives, being the outgrowth of the same soil which gave birth to Radicalism in politics and rationalism in religion.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

We have received a circular from WM. W. NILES chairman of the GREELEY Monument Committee, urging committee men to forward full reports of their collections by the 15th of the present month. We presume there are many persons in this vicinity who will be glad to contribute to the object, if so we will undertake to forward such subscriptions as may be sent to this office accompanied with names and residence, that they may be recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

WILL NOT DOWN.

On the 8th day of April Mr. ORVIS of Center county charged in his place in the House, at Harrisburg, that there was a defalcation upon the part of the Radical officials in this State, amounting to the extraordinary sum of nearly three millions of dollars. This speech has been published at length in many papers in the State, THE POST among others, and no effort has been made to meet the very serious charge it embodies; the idea of the politicians who inspire the Radical press evidently being to let the charge die out under a well arranged silence. This game will not win. The amount alleged to have been stolen is rather too large to be permitted to sink quietly and forever into the pockets of the honest men who are suspected of having appropriated it; and we call upon the *Commercial*—the property of two State officials—to devote some attention to explain the facts upon which Mr. ORVIS has based his charges.

Taking CURTIN'S last message for authority it appears that on the 1st day of December, 1866, the State debt amounted to $35,622,052,16, the items of which are furnished in that official paper. These figures of Gov. C. are borne out by the official reports of JOHN F. HARTRANFT, the then Auditor General and of WM. H. KEMBLE, the then State Treasurer.

In February 1867, the new Governor, GEARY, signed an Act of Assembly authorizing a six per cent loan of $23,000,000 in order to take up over-due bonds bearing five per cent interest—thus increasing the liabilities of the State $230,000 a year—one per cent upon the $23,000,000. During that year the sum of $20,918,829,89 was paid on the public debt, $1,794,644,50 of which was paid out of the sinking fund, and $19,124,185,39 out of the twenty-three million loan—leaving of that loan $3,875,814,61 still ta be applied.

Gov. GEARY in his message of January 1868 states the debt to be $37,704,409,77 and he repeats this as the sum of the debt in his third annual message; and follows this by the statement, that up to Nov. 30, 1869 $4,899,868.82 had been paid, and that the total debt on that day was $32,814,540.95. In his fourth message GEARY says that on Jan. 15, 1867 the debt was $37,704,409.77 that $6,592,748.87 has been paid up to Nov. 30, 1870; and in his last message he says that during his six years the payments had amounted to $10,992,022.54 or 29 per cent on the debt at it was on Dec. 1, 1866—$37,704,409.77.

Here we find GEARY saying that he found the debt to be $37,704,409.77 when he began his first term; when CURTIN, and HARTRANFT, and KEMBLE—the Governor, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer, all unite in officially stating it to have been $35,622,052.16. GEARY reports that $10,992,662.54 had been paid during his six years; which if CURTIN and HARTRANFT and KEMBLE were correct, should have made the debt now $24,629,389.62, instead of $27,303,494.64 as he reports it to be.

What has become of the $2,674,105.02 the difference between these two sums?

HISTORY REPEATING.

"Once upon a time"—as the little books used to commence, there was a tax ordered to be assessed upon the people of Allegheny county and of the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of raising money to pay the interest upon certain bonds which had been issued under the authority of the sundry Acts of Assembly, enacted by the State authorities who held official position without question as to their legal *status*. The people of the city and county *resisted* the collection of this tax by means of their officers, who defied the decisions of the highest Court of the State. In short, it was a determined defiance of the authority of a State government, the regularity of whose tenure not one man in the State ever thought of calling in question.

And yet this was not regarded as a case calling for the interposition of muskets and six-pounder field pieces; the United States soldiers at the Allegheny Arsenal were not called on to take part in the dispute; nor was the armory there disturbed in order to furnish fire-arms of greater or of less caliber to our city police, in order that they might shoot the rebellious taxpayers; nor were special military posts established in the old Sixth ward in order to terrify leading Councilmen, nor were troops sent up the river on a "seized" steamboat, to occupy Jefferson township and awe one of the County Commissioners.

But when a fraudulent State government has been imposed upon the white people of Louisiana, and they take refuge from the tyranny by simply resorting to a species of passive resistance, by refusing to contribute to the treasury of the bogus apparatus; what a difference. Troops are sent around to burn, shoot, and destroy. Negro militia are armed with United States arms, and supplied with United States ammunition to enable usurpers, whose government has been denounced by its own party in the Senate, to drive the white men out of the State. Now, if the people here would have resisted any such insolent assumption of power, pray why should the people of Louisiana submit to it? They will not submit to it; at least present appearances indicate that they will not. While the people love peace and public order, they feel that those blessings may be purchased at too high a price, when obtained only by an abject submission to the mere assumption of unlawful authority.

The government of the United States is the Constitution of the United States; and the excercise of any power not granted in that instrument is usurpation, pure and simple. The establishment of military posts throughout Louisiana by General GRANT, for the purpose of sustaining his man KELLOGG, is utterly without authority. If matters have got to an extremely threatening blood-shed, let him call off his own dogs and KELLOGG'S also, and convene Congress at once—not risk uproar and civil strife merely to prove what every body knows already—that he is hard-headed, stiff-necked, and mulish beyond measure.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.

The Chicago papers on Wednesday contained the following advertisement:

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the South Park Commission, Sec. 2 of ordinance will not be enforced on Grand Boulevard from the Railroad crossing to Fifth-th street, on Wednesday afternoon between the hours of 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock P M.

The ordinance is as follows: "No person shall ride or drive upon any part of the said Park, or upon any road, roadway, or avenue including within the boundary thereof, at a rate of speed exceeding eight miles an hour."

(Signed) WM. M. BERRY, Supt. S. P. C.

This notice applies only to Grand Boulevard, and only for the day named. The ordinance will be enforced on all other boulevards.

It will be understood why this Park ordinance was suspended when it is known that President GRANT was in the city, and anxious to take a fast drive and indulge in his favorite amount of horse racing.

It is doubtful whether in Europe any such action would be sought by any lord or ruler, to turn a boulevard into a race course for the gratification of a single individual, where positive law prohibited it for the preservation of life and the mantainance of order.

The moment Congress adjourned, President GRANT commenced his pleasure trips, which will terminate, perhaps, at Long Branch in the fall. He neglects important duties and defies public opinion. The Chicago *Tribune* truly remarks:

One of the States of the Union is just now in a revolutionary condition. The political troubles in Louisiana have actually broken out in civil war. One desperate battle between the two contesting parties was recently fought with an aggregate loss of 93 killed and 72 wounded, and the dispatches of this morning bring the news of a conflict in another parish. The Metropolitan Police, of the City of New Orleans, are being armed and drilled as regular troops, to sustain Mr. Kellogg's cause in other parts of the State, while the people of New Orleans are left without protection for life or property. The thieves, burglars, and roughs have already begun to take advantage of the helpless condition of the New Orleans people to plunder their homes and places of business. In the meantime, it has been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury that the conversion of the Metropolitan Police force into a State army is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The anarchy which reigns in Louisiana is the direct result of the action of the President in sustaining the usurpation of a United States Judge who exceeded his authority in an infamous manner, and in forcing upon the people of Louisiana a Governor whom they did not elect. The revolutionary condition of the State, at once ruinous to commerce and threatening the lives of its citizens, is precisely what the majority of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs—a Committee of Senators acting politically with the Administration—predicted as the result of the President's action in sustaining Kellogg and his bogus government. Now that the policy is bearing its bloody fruit, the President is roaming about the country attending improvised horse races, and wending his way by slow stages to a watering place. There is no other circumstance that could so well illustrate General Grant's stolid indifference to his public duties.

A REBEL.

When the fortunes of the Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. HARTRANFT, were waning last year, the ring in utter despair, turned to the elegant and persuasive United States District Attorney, Mr. SWOOPE for succor. He threw himself into the canvass with uncommon energy, and from the Delaware to Lake Erie, revived the drooping spirits of the Radicals. He denounced the charges made against HARTRANFT as falsehoods made out of the whole cloth, he represented his candidate as a miracle of purity, a marvel of intelligence and an angel of light. He struck hands with BILL MANN, slept with MACKEY, and boarded with EBBETT. He pronounced the charge that he contracted to deliver a sufficient vote in Philadelphia, to override the balance of the State, by securing the freedom of certain leaders in that city, a fabrication. He said there never was any fraud practiced in that city or elsewhere by Republicans; in short there was no ring or corrupt management at the head or tail of that party. But a change has come over the spirit of his dream. He finds himself at the head of an independent newspaper, and his late chums also in the same line of trade. It has commenced to dawn upon him, that there are rings and managers, who do not consult him, or require at present the use of his eloquent tongue. They put through a Convention recently in this county in the most approved manner about which he has something to say:

"We had a Convention in this county a few days ago that represented nobody but those who were in it. There were no primary elections held in many of the districts, yet full fledged delegates, armed with certificates and credentials, appeared at the time and place for the Convention organized, did what they were told to do, and adjourned. Does any one suppose that so bald a performance as this will command the confidence, respect, or support of the people? And if it is repeated in the State Convention, can any ticket, thus nominated, be elected?

He knows just as well as he is living that it is set up all over the State for State Treasurer, and that MACKEY is to be the nominee. Will Mr. SWOOPE and the *Evening Telegraph* support him or is all the talk merely a flourish? Mr. BRIGHAM of the *Commercial* once tried this on and made himself so formidable as a reformer, that it was necessary to buy him off. We have no idea this can be done with Mr. SWOOPE, but the example might be studied with profit.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Now that the question of locating the public buildings is fairly before the public, and likely to be discussed, we are in favor of its taking the broadest range and receiving the fullest investigation, so that the business community shall be satisfied. We have favored the present site, because it is recognized and accepted as the central artery of the city, and must remain so in all time to come. Ours is equivalent to a walled city, girt by hills and rivers, the business area being distinctly defined. The present Postoffice and Custom House is built on ground one hundred and twenty feet square, which must be sold if another site is selected and the money pass into the Treasury, the government would, therefore make by the operation, getting back more than the appropriation toward a new site. Why not purchase the property lying between the present building and Masonic Hall, on Fifth avenue—say 120 feet, running back to Virgin alley 240 feet, which could be purchased for the appropriation of $300,000, which, together with the present Postoffice ground, would give ample space for the new and beautiful buildings proposed, and by this six hundred thousand dollars worth of property could be had for the appropriation which is only half that amount? There would be no new speculations as to surrounding property, no disturbing of interests or new antagonisms aroused.

OUGHT TO RESIGN.

In an article on GRANT and Louisiana affairs the *Daily Graphic*, independent, reminds us that the KELLOGG government was pronounced a usurpation by the Radical Senate Committee and declares that but for the presence of the United States troops, there would have been no difficulty to speak of. It thus refers to the conduct of our sporting executive:

"It is to be regretted that, while affairs are in this critical condition in a great commonwealth, the President is riding about the country, partaking of the hospitalities of the rich, and evidently enjoying himself to the utmost with congenial companions. It would seem that while the Modocs are shooting our soldiers by the score at the Lava Beds, and our nation is irreparably disgraced in the eyes of the whole world by corrupt commissioners at Vienna, and a whole State is in arms in consequence of Federal usurpation, General GRANT, should be anywhere but where he is. If he cannot attend to the duties of his great office at a juncture so critical as the present certainly is, he ought to resign at once, and make way for a man who is willing to sacrifice pleasure to business, and does not need a vacation every week."

We venture the above will never see daylight in those Radical organs which at times quote so approvingly from the *Graphic*.

THE N. Y. *tribune* gives the following illustrations of the "Retrenchment and Reform" promised by the Republican party:

How well the party and the President have fulfilled their promises of reform, perhaps Mr. George W. Curtis can answer as well as any one. How much the party has used its power in carrying forward measures of retrenchment is partially illustrated in the very suggestive compilation published herewith, showing the offices created and salaries increased by the last Congress. A large number of these offices, as will be seen by the roll, are left, by the terms of the bills creating them, in such indefinite shape that the amount by which the salary roll is increased cannot be stated, but the increase in salaries aside from these foots up $1,252,557. The trustful voter who believes the "Christian statesmen" when they promise retrenchment and reform on the stump and in the press, will find food for reflection in these figures. This amount of increase in salaries he will bear in mind is not a single grab of a million and a half, like that by which Congress lately signalized its devotion to principle. That was a matter of a single item that had only to be charged over to profit and loss for the people to pay once and be rid of. But here is a perpetual burden upon the people. It is as if the national debt had been increased by over twenty-five millions for which five per cents had been issued. Nay, more, it is a debt that can never be redeemed. Government salaries go only one way—up always; and this amount must be paid always annually from this time forward. It is an increase of the national debt by over twenty-five millions in such form that the interest must be paid forever, with no power to pay the principal or wipe out the obligation.

It is a pleasing popular fiction that this is retrenchment. It hath somewhat of the flavor of such Civil Service Reform as gives us Casey and Newman and Sharpe; of such a humanitarian Indian policy as the Modoc war illustrates; of such honest administration as compounds all felonies against government for a fraction of the fruits, and fines an importer a quarter of a million for mistakes by which the Government came near losing $1,600; of such a policy of reconstruction as furnishes two governments to a State, by the use of Federal machinery to uphold a usurpation; of such a plan of developing the resources of the South as brings all the land under the hammer of the tax-gatherer and enriches a parcel of peanut sellers and bar-tenders, who support the National Administration, and administer the State finances; of a wise and dignified foreign policy which sends pedidling politicians to disgrace us in the most retail, picayunish, corner-grocery way before all nations at Vienna; of a self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the country that adjourns the Senate with disorder and bloodshed impending, which its action might prevent, and which scatters President and Cabinet on pleasure trips all over the country in the midst of complications of the most serious moment; of a purification of politics represented by the stuffing of ballot-boxes and the pardon of repeaters; of an elevation of the tone of public sentiment and the character of public men illustrated by the President in his companionship with Thomas Murphy and Henry Clews; of a loyalty which consorts with Mosby and denounces Sumner; of a sincerity of conviction which takes Butler as leader and turns deaf ears to Hawley; of an integrity that carries Credit Mobilier and lies about it; of a Christian statesmanship that sees no dishonor in sitting in a Senate where seats are sold almost at public vendue, and men legislate for great corporations from which they have received general retainers. There's something of that sort of flavor in this business of retrenchment.

THE last letter written by Judge CHASE, was to his private Secretary, Judge WARDEN, and is as follows:

"NEW YORK, May 4, 1873.

"MY DEAR JUDGE—Please excuse my pencilling. It is more convenient than ink. I had rather a cold and bleak ride yesterday, relieved by the comforts of a compartment which I should call a box, but was rewarded at the end of it by seeing my children in good health, and some of my grandchildren. There is nothing changed in my personal condition. How do you feel now that I am gone? Relieved from my sick ways and utterances, or upon the whole are you sorry to miss me? Remember me to Donn and Mrs. Piatt when you see them. I hope Mrs. P. has quite recovered from the effects of the shocks and discomforts to which she was subjected by the fire. Tell Donn that I was disappointed by his non-fulfillment of his promise to Mrs. Sprague to call on me to say good-bye. Do you remember Dr. Brown-Sequard's note? was it left among the letters of which you took charge? Please inclose it by return mail. I still propose going to Boston on Wednesday or Thursday, and particularly want the note.

Faithfully, your friend,

"S. P. CHASE.

"HON. R. B. WARDEN."

THE following from Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE upon BUTLER'S designs upon Massachusetts appears in the Louisville *Courier Journal*:

"A little paragraph had been going the rounds, saying I have proposed General B F. Butler as Governor of Massachusetts. I have only referred to him once, and that was in a sermon preached in Boston on Fast Day, on "The Humiliation of Massachusetts," in which I spoke of the disgrace which had come upon Massachusetts from her treatment of Charles Sumner, the connection of her members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier scandal, and their complicity with the salary grab. I then added that it was understood that a member from Massachusetts, who headed the foray on the Treasury, had announced his intention of being the next Governor of Massachusetts. If he succeeded in this, I said I hoped he would not omit the word humiliation in his proclamation, for certainly Massachusetts would never be more humiliated than by such an event. If General Butler and his friends regard this as a nomination, they are welcome to it."

GRANT'S LOUISIANA FIENDS.

Statement of the Radical Sheriff of Grant Parish—The Negro Crowd Begin the Violence—They Compel the White People to Fly—Shaw Admits That he was Not Elected.

MONTGOMERY, GRANT PARISH. April 30, 1873.

To the Editor of the Picayune.

Accompanying I send the statement of D. W. Shaw, who, the Republican has repeatedly stated, was the legal Sheriff of Grant Parish. This paper also stated that he had summoned the negroes as a *posse* which statement he denies, alleging he had no power or control over them, and that they were only an infurated mob, "deserving to be killed for their misdeeds." He also states that repeated efforts of compromise were made by Sheriff Nash and *posse*, who were executing a warrant for the arrest of several robbers who had broken into and plundered Judge Rutland's house; but one of the most important acknowledgments is that Register never ran for Judge, hence could not have been elected, and that he himself was the defeated candidate for the Sheriff's office.

The statement, which is legally, witnessed and sworn to, is as follows:

STATEMENT OF MR. D. W. SHAW.

I claim to be the legal Sheriff of Grant Parish, as an appointee of Mr. Kellogg. Mr. Nash also claimed to have been elected under Governor Warmoth, and came to the Court House with the other officers elected and commissioned by the same. They came to the Court House, and claiming the right, quietly took possession of the same, I being absent at the time. The Kellogg appointees waited until Congress had decided in the matter, and no action having been taken, by the order of Mr. Register claiming to be Parish Judge; appointed by Kellogg, went with a crowd and Judge Register broke open the window of the Court House and entered forcibly. We subsequently understood from a negro named Louis Makin that Mr. Hadnot, with a number of men, were coming up to elect our officers and install the others. Mr. Hadnot, with eight men, did subsequently come; but previous to this Register and Brantley sent out word to the negroes to meet and prevent Mr. Handot and party from coming to the Court House. I told Mr. Register that this was improper, and the law should be allowed to take its course; if they saw proper to take the Court House to let them do so, and if we were the proper officers the civil courts should decide. The negroes kept coming in and the excitement increasing up till the following Monday, the 1st in April, when Register had said he was going to hold court. He opened court, but the lawers refused to recognize him. He only opened it and then adjourned, as there were about three hundred negroes on hand and greatly excited and making threats against the white people. They were very riotous, breaking open Judge Rutland's house and smashing everything. They also fired into Judge Richardson's house, compeling both, with all others whites, to flee across the river.

Colonels Howell and Wheeler subsequently came down to Mr. Shelby's dwelling, and sent a note to Mr. Register to endeavor in some way, to make a compromise, asking him for an interview. He aswered for them to come over and in with me. They did so, and made propositions for a compromise, but Register could not do so until he had seen his party. I then returned with them across the bayou, when they told me they were going to endeavor, if possible, to settle the matter, as Mr. Nash and his party did not desire to appeal to arms.

Next day Mr. Howell returned, and another interview was held with Mr. Register, Ward and others, when another effort for a compromise was made by Mr. Howell. He had a warrant for the arrest of the parties that broke open Judge Rutland's house, and one of the propositions was that if they were surrendered Mr. Nash would disband and return home with the posse with him. There were about sixteen names mentioned in the warrant. This was positively refused. He then retired, and on Wednesday morning Register, Brantley, Tom Bailey, Ward, Flowers and Makin slipped quietly off, leaving us in the lurch. They sneaked away so quietly that it was Thursday before I found it out. Register had previously stated that I had played out and they had weakened on me, and some of the negroes compelled me to remain about the Court-house. The three captains of the negroes were Leo Allen, Tillman and Zach. White, and with their men committed the wildest and most outrageous excesses, firing off guns, and threatening to murder the white men and keep the women. I had no control over them, and refused to remain, they were so riotous; and only then did so for the sake of peace. I told them they should go home, else they would be killed, as they most certainly deserved to be; it was better for them to disperse But they committed so many outrages that previous to the fight I left, finding I had no control, and having spent a week in endeavoring to restore order.

Judge Register did not run for Judge in the last election—only for Clerk of the Court. The man who run on the Republican ticket is now dead. I, however, ran for the office or Sheriff, and Nash was elected. I do not claim to have been elected, and am satisfied I was not, Nash receiving the largest number of votes. I was appointed by Mr. Kellogg as the Republican receiving the largest number of votes.

D W. SHAW.

Witnessess: HARRY WILDE, A. CAZABAT.

Done at Robert Aaron's store, Natchitoches Parish, April 29, 1873.

Prefers a Spree to the Cares of State.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Adm.]

The United States government has two wars on its hands: one with the Modoc Indians, the other a civil war in the State of Louisiana. In the meantime, the President of the United States, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army, is away from the seat of government. Social festivities, it must be admitted, are more pleasant, even if less important, than the cares of state, and far be it from us to suggest that when pleasure and duty come into conflict the former should yield to the latter.

The New Jury Law for Illinois.

The Illinois Legislature recently passed a new Jury law, repealing all former laws on the subject. It provides that each County Board shall, in September next, make a list of one-tenth of the legal voters in each precinct, and select from it 160 persons to serve as petit jurors for each trial term of courts of record, except county courts, to be held in the county during the succeeding year, the number, however, for Cook County being 200 for each term of the Circuit and Superior Courts and 100 for the Criminal Court. The persons selected must be inhabitants of the town or precinct not exempt from serving on juries, not under 21 or over 60 years of age, in possession of the natural faculties and not infirm or decrepit, and free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity of sound judgment, well informed, and understand the English language. A juror for the trial of civil and criminal cases may be challenged for a lack of any of the above qualifications, and also if he has served as juror on the trial of any cause within one year, or if he be a party to a pending case to be tried at the term. At least 30 jurors are to be drawn from the list for each two weeks that the court will be in session, the drawing to be made by the clerk of the court 20 days before the beginning of any trial term. Grand jurors are to be provided by a special drawing of the County Board.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To the Legislature of Texas.

In reply to an invitation to visit Texas. Mr. Davis replies as follows.

"MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 18, 1873.—*Hon. E. R. Pickett, President of the Senate of Texas.*—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 31st ultimo, with the concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Texas, inviting me to extend my visit to the capital of the State, from the city of Galveston. I had expected to have gone to Galveston in the early part of this month, but have been unavoidably detained here. I still hope to make the projected trip, and if so will, with great pleasure, accept your invitation to visit the capital of your State.

"There are many memories very dear to me connected with the people of Texas. Association of war and of peace to have caused me to feel a peculiar interest in the welfare of your State, and the kind consideration shown me by her Legislature is most gratifying. Few, if any, have marked with more satisfaction than myself the rapid progress of Texas in material development and prosperity, and few, if any, will rejoice more at the fulfillment of the high expectations that her brief history justifies.

"Let me ask of you to return my grateful acknowledgments to your associates and to accept for yourself regard and esteem, with which I am, very respectfully yours,

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

Constitutional Convention.

The session on Friday afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the section relative to Justices of the Peace. The sections was divided into two divisions, and agreed to after being amended. They provide that Justices of the Peace, or Aldermen, shall be elected in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships as provided by law, who shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years; but no township, ward, district, or borough shall elect more than two Justices of the Peace, or Aldermen, without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors. No person shall be elected to such office, unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, or ward for one year next preceding his election, nor if he has been convicted of any infamous crime, or been removed by judgment of a court from any office of trust or profit.

Mr. Biddle offered a number of amendments to the last division, which would make the section provide that in each city of 200,000 inhabitants, there should be established one Court of Police for every fifty thousand inhabitants, and such courts shall be held by citizens having the qualifications of Justices of the Peace; their term of office shall be five years, and shall be elected on a general ticket by all the voters from the city on the limited plan of voting; they shall receive fixed salaries and shall have jurisdiction in criminal matters, and in causes involving not more than $150.

Without action upon the amendment the Committee arose and the Convention adjourned until Monday.

BIRTH-SONG.

BY WILLIAM FREELAND.

Let winds and waters murmur clear;
More sweet this infant voice to me,
That comes as from the golden sphere
Where thrills the soul of harmony:
Blow tempest and let thunder roll—
God gives us this immortal soul.

Let sceptres flash and Senates shake;
The war-steed neigh, the trumpet blow;
Let banners strike the wind, and make
A splendor where the warriors go:
What heed we? War may rage and roll—
God gives us this immortal soul.

Let science glimmer on the brine,
Blind Isle to Isle and clime to clime;
And on the ocean's lyric line,
Let lightning twang the psalms of time:
A triumph! Let the music roll—
God gives us this immortal soul.

For, in this soul, serene and clear,
All mortal and immortal shine:
Eternity, a single year,
Thought glowing into light divine:
Bend, bend the knee! let anthems roll,
For God's sweet gift, a virgin soul!

The Dixon Disaster—Statement of a Survivor.

[Chicago Times.]

Among those who have suffered terrible loss by this calamity is Col. T. Noble, Col. Noble has resided in Dixon since 1850, except during the time he has served in the army. He formerly occupied a beautiful residence on the North side, but, four years ago, took up his residence with his wife at the Nashua House. The reporter called at his room, but seeing the mourning crape, hesitated to enter. He sent up his card, asking for an interview, which was granted without delay. The Col. is one of the best men in the city, and up to Sunday last has been noted for his continued and perfect good humor. To-day he bears marks upon him, the unmistakable impress of a terrible grief. In reply to inquiries he told the following tale: "My wife, myself, Mrs. Murray, and Mrs. Daniel Cheney had attended the service at the Universalist church on the south side of the river, and it being a beautiful day, we decided to walk across the bridge and see the baptism. We stopped between the arch and shore, and took up our positions looking over the bridge at the ceremony proceeding beneath. Shortly after the first convert had been baptized I felt the bridge vibrate, and remarked the circumstance to my wife, who was standing by my side. She said she had felt it vibrate several times. At this moment the minister entered the river with another convert, and the subject was not referred to again. I did not think of it again until the minister was entering the water with the third candidate, when the bridge gave way. There was a sharp crack between the end and the first pier, apparently in the chord near the end. I felt the snap just as plain as if I had been standing upon a board and a man had struck. This part of the bridge then commenced to drop as fast as iron and wood could. The crowd, about two hundred persons, were standing along the sidewalk of the bridge so close, especially in this portion, that it would have been impossible for anyone to have walked along our backs. The trellis work separating the sidewalk from the roadway was filled with boys, a few men who had climbed up to the top, and also into the interstices. At this moment a sweet little girl named Gracie Smith entered the room. The colonel continued: "This little girl was with me at the time, and went down with me. I was holding her in my arms at the time. We knew of the baptismal ceremony taking place by her coming to our room in the morning and telling us that she was going to see the Baptists." Resuming his narrative, the Colonel said: "As the bridge fell the trestle work, or supporting rods, struck me in two places. After a moment of suspense, I struck and rose above the water, still with Grace in my arms. I tried to swim along toward the shore, and had proceeded a little way when I saw a plank and Mrs. Smith, I think, clinging to it. At this moment a man caught hold of me by the arm, and I, missing hold of the child, went down under the water again with the man. I struggled and freed myself, and again coming to the surface started to swim toward the shore.

Unaired Rooms.

A writer in the Country Gentlemen says: "I pass some houses in every town whose windows might as well be sealed in with the walls for any purpose they have but to let in the light. They are never opened, summer or winter. In winter it is cold; in the summer the flies stray in, or, if they are netted, the dust sifts through the nets. Now, I can tell a person who inhabits such chambers when I pass him in the street—there is such a smell about his clothing. I always wish for a sniff of cologne or hartshorn, or burnt feathers, or something of the sort, to "take the taste out." A house that is never aired has every nook and corner filled with stale odors of cooked meals, boiled vegetables, especially cabbage and onions, which, as the weeks go by, literally reek in their hiding places. Who has not wished sometimes to hang a new servant's clothing out of doors some frosty night until it should be thoroughly aired? But I have seen the fine ladies come sweeping into church with their velvets and silks, when said velvets and silks gave unmistakable evidence of having been housed in just such shut-up chambers. Oh, what a tale that odor of pork and cabbage tells about the lady's style of housekeeping! The very garments of the children tell the same story of uncleanliness. It is bad to have unwashed clothes, but there may be an excuse for it. But what excuse can there be for unaired ones, when air is so cheap and free? There is death in such unaired chambers. Better a swarm of flies or a cloud of dust; better frost and snow in a room than these intolerable smells. Dear girls, the first thing in the morning, when you are ready to go down stairs, throw open your windows, take apart the clothing of your beds, and let the air blow through it as hard as it will. There is health and wealth in such a policy. It helps to keep away the doctors with long bills. It helps to make your eyes sparkle and to make your cheeks glow, and to make others love your presence. Girls who live in those close, shut-up rooms can only be tolerated at the best in any circle."

Perfumes.

From the Middle Ages up to the last century, musk, civit, ambergris and lavender sum up the best known and most popular perfumes. It is only of comparatively quite late years that the art has made so much progress, and been enriched by so many new ingredients as we find at present. Nevertheless, and in spite of all additions, the base of European flower scents is contained in six flowers only, namely—orange flowers, roses, jasmine, violets, acacia and tuberoses. Others that have been tried are found of small use, and their special odor is best given by imitative compounds, as heliotrope is imitated by vanilla dashed with almonds, and so on. Add to these six bases geranium, lavender, rosemary, thyme, and some other aromatic herbs, the last three growing chiefly on the mountains round Grasse, Nice and Cannes, which are the principal European centres for the manufacture of perfumes—add also the peel of bitter oranges, of which the fruit goes to make curacoa; the peel of citrons and bergamots of which the fruit goes to feed the cows of the district, and is good for the milk; add musk, sandal-wood, ambergris, and gum benjamin; of later days add the leaves of the patchouli from India; winter-green from the United States; various of the andropagans, which we call goat's beard in our own wild flowers, from Ceylen; ihlang-ihlang from the Philippine Islands; vanda chiefly from Java, but from other places too in the Indian Archipelago; frangipani from both the East and West Indies—and we have some of the principal sources whence our scent-bottles are filled, and the delicate soaps and pomades perfumed. But still wheresoever the material is to be found, the French always remain the greatest producers; and save as regards a few exceptional perfumes—as attar-gul for one, eau-de-cologne for another—are the best manufacturers of the sweet scents which pervade the world.

New Boots.

The Danbury News says it is a little singular how well a pair of boots can be made to fit at the store. You may be able to get your foot only part way down the leg at the first trial, but that is because your stocking is damp, or you have not started right, and the shoemaker suggests that you start again, and stand up to it, and he throws in a little powder from a pepper-box to aid you. And so you stand up and pound down your foot, and partly trip yourself up; and your eyes stick out in an unpleasant manner, and every vein in your body appears to be on the point of bursting, and all the while that dealer stands around and eyes the operation as intently as if the whole affair was perfectly new and novel to him. When your foot has finally struck bottom, there is a faint impression on your mind that you have stepped into an open stove; but he removes it by solemnly observing that he never saw a boot fit quite as good as that.

You may suggest that your toe presses too hard against the front, or that some of the bones in the side of the foot are too much smashed, but he says this is always the way with a new boot, and that the trouble will entirely disappear in a few days. Then you take the old pair under your arm, and start for home as animated as a relic of 1812, all the while feeling that the world will not look bright, and happy to you again until you have brained that shoemaker. You limp down town the next day, and smile the while with your mouth, while your eyes look as if you were walking over an oyster bed barefoot. When no one is looking you kick against a post or some other obstruction, and show a fondness for stopping and resting against something that will sustain your weight. When you get home at night you go for those old boots with an eagerness that cannot be described, and the remarks that you make upon learning that your wife has disposed of them to a widow woman, in the suburbs, are calculated to immediately depopulate the earth of women and shoemakers generally.

The Defaulting Cashier.

Soon after the discovery of the defalcation of the Atlantic Bank, Taintor the cashier, went to a meeting of the bank directors, hung up his overcoat and hat, and announced that he was ready to make explanations—he was asked the amount of the defalcation and he replied.

"$409,600—$75,000 in gold, $162,000 in securities left in the bank for safe keeping, and the remainder securities deposited as collateral."

"How long has this been going on?" was then asked.

"Five years," was the reply.

"Have you anything left?" asked one of the directors.

"No," answered Taintor.

"What has become of it?"

"Speculation."

The cashier's name is Taintor. He is a small man, about thirty years of age, married, and owns a fine residence in New Rochelle, although his family have been living in New York during the past three months. He has always been steady in his habits, and had the fullest confidence of his superiors. A correspondent had an interview with him, in the course of which he offered the following explanation:

When I took charge I found the bank in a very weak and impoverished condition. I formed the idea of strengthening it, and I did succeed in getting rid of a vast deal of comparatively worthless securities at good prices. I then tried Pacific Mail, and luck went against me. I did not intend to make a cent for myself. Had I succeeded, the bank would have had the entire benefit.

Parepa-Rosa.

The New York Tribune publishes a private letter from Madame Parepa Rosa to a friend in New York city, giving an account of a visit to the Khedive's harem in Egypt. Like all [illegible] the ladies of the party were obliged to dress in gay colors. On arriving at the palace they were ushered into a spacious hall with a large bird-cage in the middle, divans all around, and looking-glasses, and two large tables. The slaves brought them a lighted pipe each, of two yards in length, all the stem wrought in gold, and the mouthpiece, of a large piece of amber, attached to the pipe by a great row of diamonds in a gold flat ring setting. The visitors smoked the pipes, they resting on small silver salvers laid on the floor to prevent the carpet burning. Then the slaves brought coffee in an exquisite little round cup without a handle, the cup being placed upon an egg cup of filigree of gold, all studded with diamonds. The adopted daughter of the Princess speaks a little French, and was very nice to them. Another Princess, the daughter-in-law of the Khedive, speaks perfect French, and kept Madame Rosa a long time talking. She was dressed in the highest Parisian fashion, a charming girl of 14, just married a few weeks ago to the second son of the Viceroy. At Madame Rosa's benefit, which has already been described, there was an awkward occurrence. At the eleventh hour Medini, the basso, who was to have sung a Greek song, was taken ill and could not sing, so Madame Rosa had to learn a song in Greek. "You man fancy my agony at pronouncing a language I don't know," says Madame Rosa, "but they all say I did it very well, and the public went mad over me."

A SAN FRANCISCO dress-maker, who had promised to send a dress to a lady in San Jose, Cal., in season for a ball, missed the train by three monutes, and chartered a special locomotive, at an expense of $100, to take the dress to its destination.

THEN AND NOW.

She stood at the threshold that evening;
She was clad in her bridal dress;
She knew he was ready to greet her,
And she longed for his fond caress.

'Twas the robe she would wear on the morrow,
And she wanted her love to see
How fair was his chosen flower,
How beauteous his darling could be.

And Hope with her glittering finger
Made her look to the life before,
And she smiled in the mirth of her spirit,
As she stood at the study door.

Years passed—three short years of gladness;
And the stream of her young life flowed
Like the stream of a laughing rivulet
When the sunshine knows no cloud.

And again does she stand on the threshold
Where she stood on that happy night,
But her eyes are no longer laughing,
Her dress is no longer white.

And the sorrow that plays o'er her features,
Is as dark as the robe she wears,
And a wreath of undying flowers
To lay on the dead she bears.

For he never again shall greet her,
He shall rise to receive her no more;
The voice which she loved is now silent
As she waits at the study door.

Then her step was so firm and eager,
It is *now* so subdued and slow;
Then 'twas he who had stooped to kiss her,
She must kneel to kiss him *now*.

But e'en so, with consoling finger
Hope points to the life above,
Where beyond the dark night of sorrow
Is the dawn of eternal love.

The Happiness of Shaking Carpets.

[Utica Herald.]

The annual ceremony of taking up whipping, and putting down carpets is almost upon us. It is one of the ills which flesh is heir to, and cannot be avoided You go home some pleasant spring day at peace with the world, and find the baby with a clean face, and get your favorite pudding for dinner. Then your wife tells you how much younger you are looking, and says she really hopes she can turn that walking dress she wore last fall, and save the expense of a new suit, and then asks you if you can't just help her about taking up the carpet. If you are a fool, and you generally are by that time, you tell her of course you can, just as well as not. Then she gets a saucer for the tacks, and stands and holds it, and then you get the claw and go down on your knees, and begin to help her. You feel quite economical about the first three tacks, and take them out carefully and put them in the saucer. Your wife is good about holding the saucer, and beguiles you with an interesting story about how your neighbor's little boy is not expected to live till morning. Then you come to the tack with a cooked head, and you get the claws under it and the head comes right off and the rather comes off, and the carpet comes off, and as it won't do to leave the tack in the floor, because it will tear the carpet when it is put down again, you go to work and skin your knuckles, and get a sliver under your thumb nail, and tell your wife to shut up about that everlasting by, and make up your mind that it does no make any difference about that tack, and so you begin on the corner where the crpet is doubled two or three times and has been nailed down with a shingle nail.

You don't care a continental abut saving the nail, because you find that it is not a good time for the practice of economy; but you do feel a little hurt when both claws break off from the claw, and the nail does not budge a peg. Then your manhood asserts itself, and you rally in your might and throw the carpet claw at the dog, and get hold of the carpet with both hands, and the air is full of dust and flying tacks, and there is a fringe of carpet yarn all along the mop-board, and the baby cries, and the cat goes anywhere anywhere out of the world, and your wife says you ought to be ashamed of yourself to talk so—but that carpet comes up. Then you lift one side of the stove, and your wife tries to get the carpet from under it, but can't because you are standing on it; so you try a new hold, and just after your back breaks the carpet is clear. You are not through yet. Your wife don't tell you any more little stories, but gets your old coat and hangs it on you, and opens the back door and shoves you out, and intimates that the carpet needs whipping. When you hang the tormenting thing across the clothes-line the wrong way, and get it righted, and have it slide off into the mud, and hang it up again, and get half a pint of dust and three broken tacks snapped out of the northwest corner into your mouth by the wind, you make observations which you neglected to mention while in the house. Then you hunt up a stick and go for that carpet.

The first blow hides the sun and all the fair face of nature behind a cloud of dust, and, right in the centre of that cloud, with the wind square in your face, no matter how you stand, you wield that cudgel until both hands are blistered, and the milk of human kindness curdles in your bosom. You can whip the carpet a longer or shorter period, according to the size of your mad; it don't make any difference to the carpet, it is just as dusty and fuzzy and disagreeable after you have whipped it two hours as it was when you commenced. Then you bundle it up, with one corner dragging, and stumble into the house, and have more trouble with the stove, and fail to find any way of using the carpet stretcher while you stand on the carpet, and fail to find any place to stand off the carpet, and then you get on your knees again, while your wife holds the saucer, and with blind confidence hands you broken tacks, crooked tacks, tacks with no points, tacks with no heads, tacks with no leathers, tacks with the biggest ends at the points. Finally the carpet is down, and the baby comes back, and the cat comes back, and the dog comes back, and your wife smiles sweetly, and says she is glad that job is off her mind. As it is too late to do anything else, you sit by the fire and smoke, with the inner confidence that you are the meanest man in America. The next day you hear your wife tell a friend that she is so tired; that she took up and put down that great heavy carpet yesterday.

An Amazon of the First Empire.

A remarkable old woman, named Virginie Chesquires, had just departed this life, close to Issy, near Paris. She had had almost attained her hundredth year, and had behaved with remarkable heroism during the war of the First Empire, at which period she fought as a soldier in the Twenty-seventh Regiment. She went through the Peninsular campaign, and gained the rank of sergeant for gallantry and good conduct, and on one occasion she carried off the dead body of her colonel under fire. While trying to lift up her commander, two of the enemy approached, upon which he made signs pretending to be wounded; they hurried forward to secure their prisoner, but when they were near, the sergeant shot one of them, seized his horse, flung the body over the saddle-bow, and rode back to the French lines. The other trooper fled on seeing his comrade fall. The sergeant, however, had been wounded, and blood was flowing from the breast. The surgeon insisted on undressing the sergeant, and then it was discovered that the gallant non-commissioned officer belonged to the fair sex.

Reminiscence of a Bridge-Disaster.

[St. Louis Republican.]

A similar accident to the Dixon bridge disaster occurred, we believe, in 1858, at Albion, Orleans County, N. Y. It was the last day of the County Fair, and thousands of the well-to-do farmers, with their wives and children, were out in their best "get-up," enjoying the holiday. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the time adroitly calculated when the people would be "hitching up" and starting for home, a shower of hand-bills were scattered about the fair-grounds announcing that a "rope ascension," as it was called, would take place above the Main street bridge, which spans the Erie Canal at that place. These were the days when the montebank Blondin had set the minds of youth crazy with his exploits of crossing the Niagara River on a rope cable. The excitement and the cheapness of the exhibition hurried the multitude to the locality where it was to take place, and in a very short time the iron bridge, as affording a good point to observe the spectacle, was crowded with vehicles filled with women and children. The two wagon tracks were thus occupied, and, besides, the track for foot passengers on the upper side was packed with human beings. Not only every available space on the floor of the bridge was thus packed, but the iron frame-work, braces, and cross-pieces above were occupied by boys, who were perched on any point where a bird could find a foothold. Just above the bridge was seen a rope extending across the canal, with a heavy sag from its weight and both ends fastened to buildings on either side of the big ditch. Presently a young man dressed like an ape emerged with a long balancing-pole from the second-story window of a low tavern, and began to walk along his rope, when, without a note of warning, the bridge, with its freight of men, women, and children, and horses, pitched into the canal. The result was that eighteen dead bodies, some of little girls, and two or three old men, were taken out of the muddy waters and laid in a row along the tow-path. Many were rescued, some with broken arms and legs, and others with broken ribs. A young lady from a Western city had her body cut in two by a piece of iron while standing, as did many others, on the tow path under the bridge. The raking for bodies continued till late in the night. The miserable harlequin who was the cause which led to the catastrophe, sprang from his rope as soon as the accident occurred, and he was never seen afterward in that vicinity. Had he been caught the exasperated crowd would have given him a little exercise on his rope different from that announced in the programme. The next morning an order from the Canal Commissioners allowed the water to be drawn from the canal, with a view of more readily finding any bodies that might still be missing. When the water was lowered down to within three or four feet of the bottom, a crowd of men were organized, who, with locked arms, extending from one side of the canal to the other, walked abreast down a mile or so, leaving no part of the bottom but was thoroughly examined in this way. A few rods below the bridge a woman's body was brought up out of the mire, but no more bodies were found, as the current was too sluggish to transport them a great distance below the wreck, as was the case in the Dixon disaster.

On Cats.

[Max Adler in To-Day.]

We are fond of cats. Unlike most persons, it pleases us, while lying in bed at night, to hear three or four cats out in the back your spitting and yowling and waltzing around to their own mysterious music. So we always keep a cat on hand, in order to contribute our share to the entertainment. It is a singular fact, however, that one hundred and sixty-three successive cats which we have purchased have disappeared, one after the other. We would buy a cat, and have it around for a few days; and we would place it out in the yard, on a given night, before retiring. In the morning that animal would always have disappeared. And none of them ever came back! We egarded it as a somewhat singular coincidence that the man who lives just back of us always had fireworks on the very nights that our cats disappeared. Reflecting upon this circumstance, we purchased our one hundred and sixty-fourth cat—a tortoise shell—and determined to watch her. We placed her out in the yard a few nights ago, and observed her from the kitchen door. The tortoise shell frisked about for a while and ground out a few melodious screeches. Then she jumped upon the fence for the purpose of making acquaintances. While there, we perceived the man in the rear yard wipe that cat suddenly off the fence into a bag. Then that scoundrel tied a string to the tail of the tortoise shell and affixed the other end of the cord to a sky-rocket. He then lit a match, and in about a minute that animal was swishing around among the stars without a hair on her body. We stood where the rocket fell. It was within a lot enclosed by a high fence. We went out and climbed that fence early next morning, and there lay one hundred and sixty-four rocket sticks, each with a singed cat tied to it with a string! Now we know why we missed our pets; and if we do not souse down on that fire-works man with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it will be because that organization is hopelessly demoralized.

Sound Logic.

Old Joe —— was a quiet old man, but somehow too fond of the bottle. When in cups his ideas tended toward theological matters, which he always avoided in his sober moments. It was Saturday afternoon (Connecticut baking day), and his good wife wanted some wood for the oven.

"Joe, I do wish you would go and split some wood; here it is nearly 2 o'clock, and the fire isn't made."

Joe went out to execute his commission, and fearing his physical condition was weak, marched to the neighboring tavern to fortify himself therein. He returned home utterly oblivious to all things save his pet theories. Seating himself on the chair, he said:

"I say (hic), Jane, do (hic) think (hic) the Lord (hic) means to burn us all (hic) up in fire?

His venerable spouse, being exceedingly irate did not answer. Again he repeated the question. Still an ominous silence.

"Wife, do you think the Lord means to burn us all up in fire everlasting?

"No!" said the now thoroughly aroused housewife; "no, you old fool, not if He waits for you so split the wood!"

IN SHADOW

OBIT APRIL 30TH, 1873.

How can you carol so o'erhead,
You gladsome birds on wanton wing?
Ah, me! You know not he is dead!
You only know the joy of Spring.
You cannot know what wealth is gone,
And so you, careless, carol on.

God bids you, as he bids the bloom
Of brightest blossoms flut the air;
He sees beyond the shaded room,
Beyond the blank of our despair;
He sees the glory struggling through
The clouds that dim our finite view.

Where it not so, I think the Sun
From cheerful shining would refrain,
Grieved that the Earth he smiles upon
Groans ever with new travail-pain.
But joy is hid within the ground,
That greater joy may more abound.

So, sing your song, ye songsters gay,
And, flowers, your honeyed sweetness pour!
Our poet in the grave we lay,
Only that he may live the more,—
Perhaps his influence sweet extend
More friendful to each loving friend.

Yet still we grieve, nor spare our tears,
It is so hard by faith to stand,
While through the vista of the years
We blindly grope to touch his hand;
A hand that served a master brain,
A hand love never sought in vain.

Great Love! look down and make amends
For all the love from us withdrawn;
Look down upon his sorrowing friends,
And give us glimpses of the Dawn
That breaks upon his quickened sight,
While we stand shrouded in the Night.

ÆRIAL NAVIGATION.

A Veritable Flying Ship Constructed in San Francisco.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

In latter times California seems to have become the chosen field of experimenters in the great problem of Aerial navigation, and various projects have at times arisen and aroused the hopes, as well as engaged the capital of the sanguine, who dreamed of the ultimate establishment of air-ship lines adapted to the rapid transit of heavy freight and passenger traffic. And quite as often have the hopes of these visionary persons been disappointed, and the different inventions relapsed into forgetfulness, except by those possessed of the immaterial stock certificates of such enterprises. But now, if the predictions of a number of really scientific parties are to be realized, triumph is near at hand, and the State must certainly derive the credit of one of the greatest achievements of mechanical ingenuity of the age. The experiment of aerial navigation is about being tried according to the plans perfected by a venerable genius named J. C. Fairview, who has a prestige, at least, of having previously produced several inventions of the highest utility to the other fields of mechanics. Mr. Fairview has been engaged for several years in perfecting his present invention, which is claimed to have worked satisfactory in the model and a number of scientific gentlemen of the city express much confidence in his success, and lend him substantial encouragement in developing his invention on a large scale. The air-ship, which has already received the designation of the Gladiator, is being constructed on entirely new and original plans, the complication of which renders description difficult in a brief limit. The main ship so-called consists of a hickory hoop, light but strong, oval in shape, and pointed at one end. This is sixty feet in breadth. The hoop is merely the stay of a canvass sack, calculated for the reception of gas. Above this is another gas receptacle nearly similar in shape, lighter in construction and greater in capacity for holding gas. It is attached to the main ship by strong stays on all sides. Below the main ship is a small boat-like car, for the accommodation of the passengers. On the sides of the main ship are attached enormous wings, which operate similar to those of a bat, and also paddle-wheels, which exert their force against the air, but offers no resistance. Of course a steering apparatus is included, somewhat resembling the tail of a bird. In the craft now preparing for an aerial flight, 2,000 yards of fabrics are used and a considerable amount of steel, cordage, and light woodwork. Above the whole contrivance protrudes a spar, to which will be attached a mainsail and jib. In the ship now preparing for a cruise the wings and propelling wheel will be operated by manual power, by means of cranks. The Gladiator is designed to carry ten persons. Two will be stationed on either side of the framework of the main ship to operate the wings, one at the stern to operate the rudder, and the remainder in the car below to spell themselves in turning the crank which revolves the propelling wheels on the sides of the main ship. The concern will thus be, aside from the sails, in about the form of three almond pits lying "flat-wise," and will thus offer little resistance to the breeze from any direction, and the inventor expects that he will be enabled to obtain the same advantages in the air as a sail-ship employes on the water. The inflating capacity of the Gladiator will be 125,000 feet of gas, and, as pure hydrogen is to be used, her lifting power will exceed three tons. This will suffice to carry the air-ship and the contemplated ten persons on the trial trip, and that Mons. Fairview and his friends will go up there need be no doubt. The only question is:—"What will they do with it?" Should the propelling steam [illegible] work satisfactory, permitting steady courses, easy manœuvres in any [illegible] of course, the problem of aerial navigation will be solved. The air-ship is in course of construction in the old dancing-hall at the City Gardens, and it is promised that the departure will be made from there about the 1st of May. The ascension is fully assured; but the result we leave to after considerations. Meantime, the preparations will no doubt engage the attention of the curious.

Coolness on the Scaffold.

We do not often give the details of executions, infanticides, rapes, etc., they are too horrible and revolting, but an execution which took place a few days ago at Preston, Georgia—and that too, of a woman—exhibited such a preternatural example of coolness that we extract the last few descriptive words. The criminal was Susan Eberhart, a girl of 18, who had murdered her mistress. On arriving at the scaffold the Sheriff said:

"Susan, are you ready?"

She said, "Yes, "I'm ready," and walked firmly up the steps, taking a stand on the platform. The Sheriff placed the black cap on her head and adjusted the rope. She said, "Mr. Matthews, that's too tight; I don't want to be choked to death. The Sheriff slackened the rope a little, and asked, "Is that about right?"

She said "Yes."

The Sheriff said, "Susan, place your hands behind you."

She did so, and he tied them. Then he said again, "Are you ready?"

She replied. "Yes—ready—willing."

Those were her last words on earth.

Summer Diet for Infants.

In response to a resolution recently adopted by the New York Public Health Association, Dr. A. Jacoby submitted the following schedule of directions concerning infantile diet in Summer. The physicians present agreed unanimously that if printed copies of the schedule were distributed much good would result from it.

Over-feeding does more harm than anything else; nurse a baby of a month old or two every two or three hours; nurse a baby of six months and over, five times in twenty-four hours, and no more.

When a baby gets thirsty in the meantime, give it a drink of water or barley water. In very hot weather, mix a teaspoonful of whisky with a tumbler full of water. (no sugar.)

Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (grind it on the coffee-grinder) and a gill of water with salt for fifteen minutes. Strain it and mix it with half as much boiled milk and a piece of loaf-sugar. Give it, lukewarm, through a nursing bottle.

Keep the bottle and mouthpiece in water when not in use.

Give babies of five or six months half barley-water and half boiled milk, with salt and loaf-sugar.

Give older babies more milk in proportion.

When babies are very costive, take oatmeal instead of barley, but be sure to cook and strain it.

When your breast milk is half enough for the infant, alternate with bread and food.

In hot Summer weather, dip a small piece of litmus paper into the food before feeding. If the blue paper turns red, add a pinch of baking soda to the food.

Babies of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day by itself or mixed with other food.

Babies of ten or twelve months may have a crust of bread and a piece of rare beefsteak to suck.

No child under two years ought to eat from your table.

The Summer complaint comes from over-feeding and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children with cold water at least twice a day. Ten times is not too many in the hot season.

When babies throw off and purge give them nothing to eat for four to six hours, but all the cold air you can. After that, you may give a few drops of whisky in a teaspoonful of ice water every five or ten minutes, but no more until the doctor comes. When there is vomiting and purging give no milk.

Give no laudanum, no paregoric, no soothing syrup, no teas.

VARIETIES.

MME LUCCA has had luck enough to make $80,000 in the last six months.

AN obituary notice in a New England paper concludes with the information that the deceased "leaves two infant daughters, both girls."

A WRITER divides men, with regard to their laughter, into three classes, the he, he, he, the ho, ho, ho, and the ha, ha, ha men—the shallow, the gross and the refined.

CHARLES BURNHAM, aged eleven years, son of Dr. Burnham, of Lancaster, died last week from the effects of burns caused by a stick of phosphorus, which he had found and put in his pocket.

A DIPLOMAST who gives great dinners at Paris, it is said, always surrounds each guest at the place where he sits at the table with flowers that belong to the country of which he is a native.

THE Empress of Russia is now on a visit to Rome. While strolling through the streets of Sorrento recently, the woman presented the Empress with some oranges, and was astonished to receive in return a $20 gold piece.

LIGHTNING struck a school-house filled with children, in Laurenceville, Ga., one day last week, killing one little girl and badly injuring ten others. On the arm of one of the pupils an oak leaf was pictured with remarkable minuteness.

TWELVE years ago a farmer in Connecticut committed suicide by placing the muzzle of a gun to his breast and discharging the weapon with a poker. Last week his son, also a farmer, killed himself precisely in the same manner, with the same gun, and in the same room.

A POOR servant-girl, living in Decatur, Ill., has labored and saved for years, that she might send money to Germany, to bring over her father, mother, and five brothers and sisters. At last they received a sufficient sum, all embarked on the steamer Atlantic, and all were lost.

TWO editors in Platte city, Mo., ended newspaper war recently by attempting to shoot each other in the bar-room of a hotel. Three shots were fired by each, and neither of them was injured; but an unfortunate spectator, who never had anything to do with either of them, was mortally wounded.

IT appears from the last census returns of the wealth, the population and the earnings of the whole of the United States, "that the average annual earnings of the whole American people do not exceed $800 a year each. The average earnings of the employed classes do not exceed $1,000. The average earnings of those holding salaried employments do not exceed $1,500. The average earnings of the learned professions do not exceed $2,500.

A FOOL undertook, for a wager, to gormandize in an extraordinary way, lately, at Canaan, N. H. He agreed to eat two pounds of honey. If he accomplished this, the honey was to be given to him; failing, he was to pay for four pounds. He stowed away one pound, nine and a half ounces, with ten crackers, and three pickles. Here the swallowing faculty gave out, and he lost his wager. When you hear of a man undertaking jobs of this kind, you may safely write him down an ass.

A QUEER suit is on trial in Lee County, Iowa, A woman, who had some trouble in the church, was suspended in consequence, but continued to attend the meetings, and, when her enemies were praying or exorting, made herself conspicuous by putting her hands over her ears, and looking anything but angelic. This aggravated the brethren so much that she was forcibly ejected from the church-room. She now sues for damages in the sum of $6,000.

THE Musquakie Indian who was recently starved to death by order of his tribe, as a punishment for the murder of his wife, was also sentenced, to be deprived of sleep until he died. During the eight days that he lingered his guards were constantly on the watch to prevent him sleeping. It is said that, with characteristic stolidity, he endured the agony of the situation, suffering terribly during the third day and afterward, until eight days and a few hours had expired, when he drew a closing breath, and the demands of Indian justice were satisfied.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

THE scalp of J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in danger. CAMERON is after it.

AN interesting letter from our energetic Butler correspondent, concerning the recently elected U. S. Senator from Oregon, JOHN HIPPLE *alias* MITCHELL, will be found in another column.

A RECENT severe frost in the wine districts in France resulted in serious injury to the vines. In Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Lyons the disaster it is feared will produce results equally calamitous to those of 1817. The prospects of the champagne vintage are imperilled.

GOV. DIX of New York hangs fire on the local option bill, he don't know whether to sign or not. If HARTRANFT was Governor of that State he would soon decide, he would promise one side that such an enactment should never become a law with his signature, and then when presented to him he would promptly sign it.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* is dumb as an oyster concerning the charges of Mr. SWOOPE to the effect that the late Radical county convention "represented nobody but those who were in it—" that "there were no primary elections held in many of the districts" and that the gang "appeared at the time and place for the convention, organized, did what they were told to do, and adjourned." The *Gazette* too, which hates MACKEY, ERRETT & Co., a few days prior to the convention showed a disposition to grumble, has its mouth sealed for the present. They evidently fear SWOOPE.

WHEN, on the 4th of March, 1789, the first Congress under the new government assembled in New York, the only member of Congress representing a distant west of the Allegheny mountains was Hon. Mr. SCOTT, the representative from the whole of Western Pennsylvania. Now, after the lapse of eighty-four years, the great West holds a majority in the Congress of the United States. Including eight members from the Western portion of this State, there are 159 Western members out of 293. In the Senate the Western preponderance is still greater. Truly, Westward the star of empire takes its way.

THE NORTH POLE.

We presume there are plenty more [illegible] and HALLS in the country, who will continue to investigate the North Pole, and return to refit another expedition and die in the attempt. We must have heroes in every service, and no amount of danger will deter them. Of what practical use is this waste of life and courage, to science or mankind? If private individuals will invest their means and surplus vitality in these searches after icy mountains or open seas, let them, but why should governments encourage such expeditions in the future. Has there not been enough of suffering in the attempt?

A TRUTH TELLER.

A little country newspaper of the Republican persuasion, printed in Huron county, Ohio, the Norwalk *Refector*, sets an example to those administration journals like the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and *Dispatch*, which is really commendable. It cannot see the justice in denouncing the members of Congress who voted for the 'swag" and applauding GRANT for signing it, by which he pockets an extra hundred thousand dollars. This is the way the editor puts it:

President Grant personally exerted his influence with the members of Congress to secure the passage of the bill. He lobbied for the increase of the salary. He had agreed to serve as President for $25,000 a year, but forgetting that he was bound in honor by such agreement, he went to members of Congress and besought their aid to accomplish this unprecedented act of plunder. If the members of Congress who voted for the bill merit the public condemnation, President Grant merits it more than they.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT.

The St. Louis *Republican* is not at all pleased with the actions of our disreputable Senator, SIMON CAMERON, who has disregarded the old command, "Thou shalt not set up any brazen image," in having his likeness painted on one of the panels in the room of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, "where it must be a by-word and a reproach so long as it is allowed to remain in the view of the illustrious living, and in company with the illustrious dead." It concludes with the following paragraph:

Cameron's picture, which is not a portrait, but an ideal picture of eminence, is placed in the panel over the head of the table. Sumner's face is assigned at the foot, Clay's to the right, and Allen's to the left. So Cameron looks from his post of honor among the eminent men who had honorably occupied his place before him and is satisfied that he is the greatest of them all—for, behold the proof in the hand-writing on the walls! If there ever was such a brazen image of impudence in the world before, we fail to recall its features or its name.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Work of a Constitutional Convention—Read February 23, 1873, Before the Social Science Association of Philadelphia.

This is the title of a pamphlet prepared by a promising lawyer of Philadelphia, A. SYDNEY BIDDLE, Esq. Mr. BIDDLE is a very young man, just admitted to the bar, and this essay is a really remarkable production for one of his years and necessarily limited experience. He assails the manifold abuses of the time, with vigorous blows, and nothing properly belonging to his subject seems to have escaped his attention, and his sharp and searching critisism.

We make some extracts from Mr. BIDDLE'S pamphlet:

"The present time seems to be one in which a high though passing wave of popular sentiment is sweeping across the country, demanding a reform. In the Federal as in the State Government, the accustomed sight of pigmies plundering a sleeping giant has at last grown startling, and in his deep repose the latter begins to show signs of uneasiness. Committee is piled upon committee, report upon report; nay, in Pennsylvania, the people have decided to change the Constitution under which they have been living since 1838, and a convention is now engaged in drawing up something that will suit the popular taste of 1873 better than the antiquated fashions of thirty years since. New Jersey and Ohio are following the same course, which in its turn will be again imitated, and so on to the end of the chapter."

* * * * * * * *

"Would you have a panacea for the disease which has eaten so deeply into the whole body? Forget party hates where party politics are not involved. Recollect that the adverse factions are but the flint and steel from the collision of which the fire of truth is to be struck, and directly they cease to serve their purpose they should be flung away, and recourse had to fresh materials. Go to the nominating conventions, and do not re-enact the tedious farce of rousing from the deep lethargy which has benumbed, after the mischief has been done, and then endeavoring to restrain its complete operation. Until, however, the happy time shall come when legislatures shall be equal to conventions in honesty and in intelligence, written constitutions will continue to be in vogue, and in order to be effective they must treat the legislator as he is, not as he ought to be, and must enact, not such restrictions as might or would be good provided he had as high a sense of honor as it is his duty to possess, but such as will be of avail against him, low-toned, and ignorant as on an average he now is."

That our legislators are not only "on an average," but as a rule, "low-toned and ignorant," there can be no question—and the class and special legislation which now prevails, offers one explanation of the lamentable fact. Men are elected to pass special laws for the advancement of certain interests, or the profit of certain classes. There are seldom persons of broad views of public affairs. They are sent to do *one thing*, and when one man or set of men unduly gains, another or all other classes and interests must unjustly lose. Their object is to wrest for their special advancement, what they demand, no matter who is to be the victim.

The writer goes on to advocate liberal payment for public services of every kind so that the temptation to "steal" may be measurably removed:

"We shall not attempt to suggest all the causes, the long-continued working of which has produced the low public tone which exists at present. But there is one most potent reason we frequently overlook; we forget too often that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Our plan in this country seems to be to secure men for services which require the bravest hearts, the wisest heads, and the greatest experience, at rates for which we can tempt the vilest and most ignorant to work for us, only because, after the legitimate meal is concluded, they are allowed to plunder to their hearts' content, and carry away from it fragments which far exceed the original repast. One cannot too strongly deprecate a system the very contemplation of which must fill him with shame."

The argument in favor of placing the most eminent legal talent upon the bench, even if it costs largely, is earnestly urged by Mr. BIDDLE. He thinks that if an accomplished and successful jurist should be asked to take judicial office he should have a salary that should bear some proportions to the amount which a leading attorney might earn.

The writer's ideas upon the making of the commercial metropolis of our State (or of any State) the seat of its government is one that has long been advocated in these columns, and we do hope that the Convention will decide to remove the capitol of the State to Philadelphia. He says:

"The only cure for this evil is to remove the capital of the State to its great commercial and intellecutal centre. Such a change would operate at once beneficially. Instead of such members as usually represent New York and Philadelphia, in Albany and Harrisburg, cities might be as respectably represented in the State Legislature as they have been in their Constitutional Conventions. It could work no inconvenience to the country members—the additional distance from any part of the State, being in point of time but a few hours, while the legitimate facilities for honest and wise legislation would be multiplied a thousand fold. Men and measures would be subjected to a severer criticism, and many a man who would serve his State with alacrity, even at a large pecuniary sacrifice, were it possible to do so without giving up his means of subsistence, would gladly be a candidate for office. It may be objected that though all this be true, the Constitution is not the proper place in which to decides as to the site of the capital, that such a question should come before the Legislature alone. But if the Legislature wilfully closes its ears to the voice of reason, charm she never so wisely, what more proper appeal can there be than from the unjust steward to the badly served master; from the Legislator to the people? If the question be a vital one, and in the opinion of many it is more important than the prohibition of special legislation what more appropriate way to decide it than by submitting the question in a separate article, if necessary, to the people, who are injured, and feel that they are injured, and yet lack redress. Is the question of the influence of the community in which the laws of a commonwealth are fashioned of so little importance to those who are to gain or lose by the effect of these laws? Evil communications corrupt good manners, and if you would have your legislators pure, and able, you must give them the means as well as the inducements to remain so.

These are sensible arguments, forcibly laid down. If the *number* of the legislators should be increased, a new State capitol will be absolutely necessary. That building should be constructed in Philadelphia.

Mr. BIDDLE seems to write with knowledge of what is needed in legal reforms, and he writes most enthusiastically—he certainly has that great prerequisite to be sincere in his profession, a devoted attachment to it. He thinks that judges ought to be paid so well that they can afford to keep a learned law clerk or something of that kind, to do their heaviest drudgery, and that they should be "prohibited from practising again after retiring from the bench."

We are sorry that we have no space for further extracts, nor more extended comments, on this interesting and carefully prepared pamphlet. The writer thinks that Attorney Generals and Sate Treasurers should be appointed by the Executive.

It would be strange indeed, if so youthful a politician should not fall into some grave errors—or into what many honest and earnest men look upon as errors One of these, as we think, is his opposition to minority representation. He discusses all the various schemes to inaugurate this new plan of voting, but seems to dissent from them all. As parties are supposed to be based upon principls, we cannot see why the advocates of one set of opinions should be perpetually excluded from power, and denied the right of testing the value of their views by the vote of perhaps a very small majority It is not the true interest of the people that forty-nine men in every hundad equally as good as the remaining fifty-one should be perpetually excluded from all share in the administration of the public affairs. It makes successful parties tyrannical and unscrupulous—it corrupts ballot boxes—it degrades the character of those who fill every office under the Government—not excepting the Judiciary.

We expect to hear again from this energetic and talented young reformer. He is destined to make his mark even in Philadelphia, where learned and astute lawyers have been proverbially plenty, any time these fifty years.

WHAT MEANING.

Every day we read of some member of Congress returning his pay, "his back pay," so called, to the United States. Some members who did not vote for it, and some who did. What does it mean? Have members of Congress become suddenly virtuous? Is it then a virtuous act to return to its rightful owner that which never belonged to a man? And is it done through any good moral feeling, or from fear of the political consequences? Let each "returner" answer to his own conscience. The movement betokens good for the country in that it shows that the people are awake, and that they are disgusted with the Congressional performance of stealing under the unhonious name of "back pay.' No man, Republican or Democrat can justify this crowning act of infamy of an infamous Congress. No credit, whatever, should be given to any Congressman who voted for it, and then sent the money back. It is no more than the remorse of JUDAS ISCARIOT when gazing on the thirty pieces of silver. Those members of Congress who steadfastly opposed the steal and who steadfastly refuse the money, are to be commended.

Public opinion, it seems, is something after all. Even Congressmen are ready to bow to it—when they find that it is likely to operate upon their future political prospects. How transparently virtuous.

The thing itself was but the legitimate result of the system of extravagance and peculation which has been made the normal condition of our pecuniary affairs ever since the war, by the Radicals in office. They have inaugurated methods of grinding our citizens, and enriching themselves, such as were never heard of in the world before; yet party discipline, and the old national feeling of war patriotism, have been so ingeniously blended, that the Republican party, with all its notorious rascalities, has been thus far sustained in its outrageous grabbings.

It is then a good sign, to see members of Congress wincing at this time under the whip of public opinion. Public opinion is the real law of a free people; and when that is right, and firmly and boldly announced and maintained, there is hope.

There are many, even gigantic financial matters, devised by Congress which the people generally do not get to understand; and they are presented in such a way that they cannot understand; but this last Congressional grab is so bare-faced, that no man who hears of it can fail to understand it clearly. It is, we think, the grand entering wedge that, when driven home, as it should be, will topple over the whole rotten administration with its corrupt head—General President GRANT, the national grabber.

ANOTHER INTERCEPTED LETTER.

From Philadelphia.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I hasten to correct an error in my last epistle. I would say that the Chairman of the Centennial Women's meeting was *not* the Hon. Morton M'Michael. It was the Hon. Eli K. Price who presided. But he so much resembles Mr. M'Michael in his personal appearance, that provincials like myself, could easily make the mistake. I am also informed that they are very much alike in everything—save only that Mr. Price is the richer of the two—and that, you know, could not appear to an observer, however close or careful he might be.

Sunday is not kept in Philadelphia as strictly as it is in Boston, by any means. This is perhaps owing to the fact that the Quakers, who laid the foundations of society in Philadelphia, were not very strict Sabattarians. Of course they never work on *First Day*, as they call Sunday, and they always go to "meeting." But they do not hold to the Jewish notions about the Sabbath, as the stern theocrats of New England always did.

Therefore, on every fine Sunday, everybody who has a vehicle rides in the Park for two or three hours. And those who have no carriage, either hire a "park wagon," and take a cheap ride, or they take the more popular and cheap line, called Walker's line. I have thought that many of the horses here in the carriages of rich but frugal and unpretending people, are not so stylish as they are in some other cities. The harness and the carriages are often fanciful, always neat and nicely kept—but the horses are in most cases as staid and sober as their owners, and go at a dignified and moderate pace. Of course, "shoddy," here as elsewhere dashes along and swaggers immensely.

The Philadelphians of all classes do seem to understand the art of living well and comfortably, better than any community in these States. They do not dress very gaudily—they do not cover their tables with an embarrassing profusion of rich viands—but they have enough, and it is carefully, even temptingly prepared. No fine entertainment however, is complete without "terrapins"—and the progress which the visitor from the country towns may have made in civilization and refinement is determined by his appreciation of that much esteemed delicacy. You may see many fine old gentlemen tottering under the gout, or something like it, who may be called the victims of "terrapins and champagne." The Philadelphian is not extravagant in his words of welcome, but they are so calmly and earnestly uttered, that you are sometimes tempted to believe they are sincere. And they certainly mean as much as such speeches always mean in a metropolitan city where the people from the provinces are looked upon as the constituents or the legitimate spoil, as the case may be, of the cosy dwellers in marble halls and brown stone fronts.

I thought at first that the hotel clerks here were an improvement on that interesting and agreeable order of men to be found in New York and other loud and fast places. But I cannot detect much difference. They are here, as elsewhere, always "masters of the situation." I do wonder if there was ever a hotel clerk who was without employment,—whether those neat and righteous men were ever forsaken by good fortune, or if their seed were ever found begging bread? They are certainly impartial in their disfavor to all the guests who come under their dominion. They keep their best rooms firmly bolted to all common comers, waiting for some super superior guest, who, I think, does not often come. They may have some special friends towards whom they may be relenting and considerate—like the ravenous ogre who ate his favorite [illegible] But I fear that they would rather be absolute than amiable—and like the liquor-dealers, they cannot find it in their hearts to treat their acquaintances with less rigor than they treat those who are to them unknown. Every body must pay alike and take his chance—like the buyers of lottery tickets.

I wonder how many hundred thousands of dollars it takes annually to supply Philadelphia with kid gloves. There are say 240,000 adult persons of both sexes in this city. These will average at least 2 pairs each per year—for many wear them nearly all the time. Then, many little gentlemen and ladies, down to even 5 or 6 years of age, wear kid gloves. They are more generally worn here than at Paris, as I am informed by a gentleman who was in Paris during all the siege, and therefore knows all about it. He can calculate to a line the length of a gnat's heel or of a musquito's bill, and he thinks that the Philadelphians spend a million in kid gloves. And yet the proverb that a "cat in gloves catches no mice," is falsified in this case—for the gloves do not by any means render their "pickers and stealers" useless. SYLVANUS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1873.

PARTY ISSUES.

The Radicals, the party in power, ask, what can be the issues for a future political campaign? indicating that all grave political questions are either clearly settled or are acquiesced in by all the old parties; and that therefore all that Democrats have to do is to be patient and quietly submit to the will of the majority, so-called, as expressed through GRANT & Co. In other words, we are respectfully invited to attend our own funeral. The Radical press has killed the Democratic party many times within the last ten years; but somehow or other it has never succeeded in burying it; a spark of vitality being still left, the slightest campaign breeze sufficed to fan it into a flame. At the present moment there is a very commendable desire on the part of the Radical politicians to bury the hatchet alongside of the remains of the Democratic party.

Peace is certainly very desirable; provided it does not cost too much. Peace could have been secured at a moderate price before the inauguration of the civil war, had not Radical politicians preferred a civil war with the political power in their own hands, to peace with the political power in the hands of Democrats. This, in a nut shell, is the true history of the civil war politics

Can it be possible that there can be no great issues between two parties whose principles are so diametrically opposed? True, it is the policy and interest of the party now holding the reins of government, to create the impression in the popular mind that nothing is to be gained by such an important political change; and why? Because, if they can persuade the people to accept such an idea, they perceive that their lease of power is secured. It is however entirely delusive. Never in the history of the United States has there been a period more momentous than the present; or when the real, substantial interests of our citizens generally were more involved than they are at this time by the false and wicked management of our Government, which has extended its dangerous supremacy over whole states, pursuant to its policy of sacrificing everything that is just and right to maintain political control.

There is now a political question as great as was the question of freedom when our ancestors threw off the oppressive yoke of England. The power of the British Throne was no greater than the power of Radicalism. It was no more unscrupulous. It fastened upon our people no more wicked and unfair legislation than Radicalism has inaugurated and purposes perpetuating.

The Democratic organization is the only one that can ever overthrow this Radical party, and bring back the honest principles which alone can ensure stability and proper economy in the conduct of American government.

The grand party issue is between the people being ruled by unscrupulous, grasping demagogues, and the people themselves ruling. The old Federal party, degenerted into the modern Radical party, would dole out to the people such modicum of power as suits the interests of the party leaders. The Democratic party, reversing this false condition of affairs, starts with the principle that all power is inherent in the people; and that their political servants must exercise only such limited authority as the people may prescribe. Night and day are not more dissimilar than are these two principles of political action. The question is of immediate and vital consequence because the party in power, with GRANT as the head, have already usurped authority which was never designed to be placed in the hands of any servants of the people. Does it need any legal exposition to show to the American working men, whose labor raises all the enormous taxation which is swallowed up in sustaining the terrible extravagance of Radicalism, that the Radicals now in power are unfit to govern freemen? No, every reasonable man and woman, in the Union knows this very well; but, through the wiles of dishonest, and time-serving Radical newspapers the attempt is made to hide the truth, to convey if possible the impression that nothing is to be gained by a change of rulers, or a change in the mode of conducting our affairs. The halo of military eclat is still thrown around the most despicable acts of the Administration, which it is well known was only saved from defeat through the false glare surrounding the military name of GRANT. If GRANT were a great and good man, it might be better even for the country to accept for a time his personal rule, rather than to live under Radicalism; but he is neither, and he is now nothing more than the pampered menial of the Radical demagogues; ready to do their dirty work, so that they will feed and clothe him sumptuously, and let him galivant over the country to suit his own low tastes.

The Democratic party can break this vile system up by electing honest men to office; and it is impossible to break it up in any other way. Can there be a more important political issue than this? Is not this of itself sufficient?

WHEN the Harrisburg *State Journal* or Pittsburgh *Commercial* attempt to answer Mr. ORVIS, member from Center county, on the mismanagement of the finances of the State, it will be time enough to find fault. They cannot dismiss the impression it has made, fortified as it is by facts and figures, by denouncing it as clap-trap or special pleading. It was not attempted to be answered by any Republican in the House or Senate, nor by any friend of the administration since the adjournment.

THE N. Y. *Times* says:

Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT denies that he is a candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Yes, but he will not deny that he is setting it up for his partner.

A PRETTY little story going the rounds, of a French lady, married to a German baron, who lives at Berlin in a style befitting her rank. She had at dinner twenty Prussians, who bewailed Paris, and predicted that in ten years Berlin would be the capital of the world. No longer able to withhold her indignation she declared that Paris would always be the most brilliant, most attractive, most civilized, and artistic city, and that she would wager her Prussian friends might select the most ugly and most insignificant thing, and Paris would make of it an object of beauty, such as Berlin would not dare to attempt. The wager was accepted, and the next day she received a small box which contained a single white hair. She sent the hair to Paris, accompanied by a letter giving an account of the circumstances, etc. In due course she received the box back. The white hair had been enclosed in an open trench of gold, which crossed a medallion surrounded with brilliants. At the top of the medallion the Prussian eagle, in black enamel, with wings extended, held the white hair in its claws. Then suspended from the hair was a little escutcheon in white enamel bearing the inscription: "Alsace and Lorraine. You hold them only by a hair."

THE N. Y. *Times* ventured very mildly the other day to allude to the record of the Republican party, whereupon the *World* enlightens it in this manner: What is the Republican record? Republican legislators in nearly every Northern State are mere bands of plunderers, selling their votes to the highest bidders, venal as bawds. Republican State Treasurers are every few weeks discovered to have been embezzling State funds, Republican paymasters pocket Federal funds, and Republican Senators buy up legislatures or buy off rival candidates, according as this or that course is the cheaper way to get into the United States Senate. In the Senate, the Presiding Officer lied, committed perjury, and sold his votes and influence for a profitable interest in a railroad construction company; the present presiding officer lied and was charged by an investigating committee of his own party with lying, to conceal a like venality. Two or three Senators kept them company. In the House of Representatives the chairmen of the five leading committees, naturally the most influential, able, long honored and widely known leaders of the Republican party, were guilty of like venality and four of them of brazen falsehood. The Speaker of the House, BLAINE, barely escaping a similar exposure, which is doubtless merely postponed, exerted all the powers of his office to shield his guilty confrers, and the Republican Forty-second Congress purged itself by punishing the only man whom nobody accused of being bribed, along with the great briber who was their only truth teller, but not one single bribee. Last of all, the same men voted $5,000 each out of the public treasury into their own pockets and bribed General GRANT with an offer of $100,000 to aid in that corrupt transaction and share its rewards. President GRANT accepted the bribe.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that women have no right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that that amendment does not abridge the power of the States to limit the right of suffrage to the male inhabitants. The amendment was intended, say the Missouri judges, to compel the former slave States to give freedmen the right of suffrage, and make them equal with other citizens before the law. The suit resulting in this decision was brought by VIRGINIA L. MINOR against HUPPERSETT, a registering officer, who declined to receive her vote at the Presidential election. Mr FRANCIS MINOR, who joined his wife in the complaint, was more disappointed than the lady herself at the result.

IT is said at the end of his term of office General GRANT, as a rebuke to the late thieving Congress, will restore his hundred thousand extra pay to the Treasury, with interest.—*Bangor Commercial.*

OREGON'S "CHRISTIAN" SENATOR.

The Pranks of a Butler County (Pa.) Lawyer Exposed—A Highly Important and Interesting Chapter in the History of John Hipple, alias John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator from Oregon—Another Specimen of "All the Morality and Decency Party."

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

BUTLER, PA., May 12th, 1873.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A few years ago there lived in this place a man by the name of John Hipple. His father and a number of relations are still residents of the county. Young Hipple read law and after his admission to practice formed a partnership with Colonel John M. Thompson who was a Grant elector-at large in this State last fall. Everything went smoothly for a time,—Hipple was happily married to a young lady of Mount Chestnut, this county, and the law firm was prosperous. But things changed, Hipple became discontented and left rather mysteriously, taking with him money collected to a not less sum than $6,000, for which Thompson was held responsible. The latter at that time was a poor man, and succeeded in effecting an arrangement with his creditors for paying in all about $3000.

Hipple's wife was left in a destitute condition. She worked at different places in this and Lawrence counties. For a time she was employed at the Knox House in New Castle. She was afterwards sent back here by the Overseers of the Poor to be cared for at home, where she now is.

About a year ago Hipple, through his attorney, applied for a divorce from his wife. He came here at the time, but saw only a few intimate friends. To them he related the "story of his travels." After leaving Butler he went West. In California he practiced law for a time and finally settled in Oregon where he took an active interest in the politics of the young State.

With the decree of Judge McGuffin annulling the marriage-contract in his pocket, he returned to Oregon and took an active part in the political canvass then going on in his adopted state. He was smart and cunning and must have carefully watched the career of Jeremiah Colbath-Henry Wilson. The Republican party was successful, having a majority in the Legislature John H. Mitchell was elected last winter U. S. Senator, for six years to succeed Senator Corbett.

Now you may ask, Mr. Editor, what that has got to do with the enterprising Hipple? I answer that our former townsman and absconding attorney is none other than *the Honorable John Hipple Mitchell, United States Senator from the sovereign State of Oregon!*

Mitchell *alias* Hipple was in your city a few weeks ago and by previous arrangement, Thompson went to the Monongahela House on the 19th of April to see him, Judge M'Guffin having adjourned court early on that day to allow Thompson to go to Pittsburgh. By reference to the register of the Monongahela House, Thompson's name may be found. If Mitchell *alias* Hipple stopped at the same hotel it is presumed he had another *alias*. It is understood the Hon. J. H. M. is willing to agree to any arrangement by which his "indiscretion" may be kept quiet, and not affect his standing as a member of the U. S. Senate. There is no danger of that, however.

Mr. Editor what I have written can be substantiated by good authority here, including some of our best Citizens, attorneys, Judges and other officers of our court.

FIRE DAMP.

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST!

HEARTRENDING SCENES

A Colliery on Fire!

Forty-Two Men in the Pit.

[First Dispatch.]

Fire Damp Explosion—A Burning Colliery

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.—An explosion took place to-day in the Drummond colliery, in Pictou county. Dunn, the manager, his assistant manager, and forty other men are in the pit. The slope is on fire, and there is no means of egress from the mine. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the men. No further particulars have been received as yet.

[Second Dispatch.]

Later from the Burning Colliery.

This community was startled to-night with the intelligence that a terrible explosion had occurred in the Drummond Colliery, Pictou county, at one o'clock to-day. Manager Dunn, Assistant Manager Richardson and forty of the workmen were in the pit when the explosion took place. The greatest excitement prevailed after the fearful occurrence, and crowds of people for miles around came rushing to the scene of the disaster, and saw one of those

Heartrending Scenes

which is described by eye witnesses as something harrowing beyond all conception, the recollection of which will never fade from the memory. Mothers, wives, sisters, children and friends crowded around the burning pit, mourning pitifully at the terrible fate of those below, their

Heartrending Cries

being heard for a long distance. Every effort has been and is being made to rescue the men, but so far without success, and it is feared they have all perished.

Still Raging.

The fire up to this time, 9 o'clock P. M., is still raging.

Assistance from Pictou and New Glasgow, where great excitement prevails, is at hand, and strenuous exertions are being made to subdue the conflagration. This city is greatly excited over the news of the calamity.

[Third Dispatch.]

Further Particulars of the Westville Holocaust.

A *Herald* special from Halifax locates the mine disaster at the village of Westville, county of Pictou, 103 miles from Halifax, where there are three large collieries in full operation, exporting large quantities of coal. Navigation having recently opened, the workmen demanded increased wages, and several strikes occurred. One of the largest mines, called the Drummond Colliery, owned by the Inter-colonial Company of Montral, which has been closed for several days, and to-day the men returned to work. At half past eleven a shot in the coal set fire to the slope, and in half an hour afterwards a feaful explosion took place, caused by the accumulation of gas during the time the mine was closed. About two o'clock a second explosion occurred, coming up the slope in the air shaft on the old trial shaft with terrible force, and it is believed,

Killing Every One in the Mine.

Variously estimated at from 40 to 100, including men and boys. Soon after the first explosion cries were heard at the foot of the air shaft. Men were immediately lowered with ropes, and four of those below were brought up. Two men were going down the air shaft to render assistance when the second explosion occurred and we o

Blown to Pieces.

There was such a small supply of water that little could be done to quench the flames which are still raging fiercely at ten o'clock to-night. Dense masses of smoke are pouring out all the opening and threatened to destroy all the surfac buildings. There is no hope of saving any of those now below, as all escaped was cut off by the explosion. Many of the lost are married men with families.

The Fire Still Raging.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The latest news from the Drummond Colliery this morning represents that the fire is still raging in the shafts and slopes, and that all hopes of rescuing the men must be abandoned. It is now stated that there were sixty men in the pit.

Another Heavy Explosion

occurred about two o'clock this morning. It is thought to be almost impossible that any of the men in the pit can be living. It is known that only four or five got out before the explosion. The fire caught from a flask of gun powder, and the men remained to put out the flames.

A Forlorn Hope.

One report says that Mr. Dunn and thirty volunteers went down to assist in putting out the fire twenty minutes before the explosion occurred, at which time it is supposed that all the men were near the flames, and that many, if not all, were killed by the explosion.

HALIFAX, May 14.—The fire at Drummond Colliery continues, but is slowly abating. All openings are being filled up, and a stream of water has been turned into an air shaft lately worked.

The List of Killed.

as far as known comprises twenty-six men, leaving wives and families and twenty-two single men. Total number killed probably 75. The wounded number is six, of whom two are fatally injured.

The Men Who Have Escaped

with great difficulty from the slope, report that on their way up they passed the bodies of their comrades who had probably become stupified by smoke. Since the explosion, four men, who volunteered to go down the shaft, shortly before the second explosion, three were killed. Several violent explosions took place last night, one was perceptibly felt four miles distant.

The inquest was commenced yesterday and adjourned until this evening.

WESTVILLE, Pictou Co., N. S., May 14.—From ten o'clock last night until daylight this morning, the fire at the Drummond Colliery raged with intense fierceness, gathering volume and violence each moment. The sky in the vicinity of the calamity was illuminated with the flames issuing from the air shaft to the height of nearly one hundred feet. All through the night there were explosions at intervals; these were proceeded by a rumbling noise resembling thunder.

The Weary Watchers.

Who remained around the pit's mouth and air shaft, and labored to subdue the flames, were obliged to seek shelter in the adjoining woods, as the stones, debris, &c., thrown from the pit's mouth at each explosion were being scattered around in all directions, and threatened instant destruction or injury to everyone within reach.

About two o'clock this afternoon these explosions were followed by one which for terrific violence and destructive force dwarfed all the rest.

All the Wooden Buildings

In and about the main slope were instantly destroyed. Stones, wood and burning embers were driven high into the air, smoke, flame and horrible noises accompanying the explosion and giving the beholder a vivid idea of a volcanic eruption. The earth for miles around was shaken with the violence of the explosion.

Laborers are now engaged at work filling up the shafts with clay, and hopes are entertained that the worst danger is over, unless another explosion takes place.

The scenes in and around the villages are saddening. Westville, and the village at the Drummond colliery are in mourning.

The shops are closed and the men and women wander about in groups, their saddened countenances betokening the great grief that has befallen them. No pen can correctly picture the harrowing scenes of yesterday when the terrible truth was conveyed to the mourning wives sisters, and friends of those who were so suddenly hurled into eternity. The utmost excitement prevailed, and for hours it was impossible to ascertain who were, or who were not in the mine. Women, many of whom had husbands, brothers and sons working in the Colliery made the air dismal with their crying. One of the rescuing party killed by the explosion yesterday was driven into the air a distance of a hundred feet, and fell into the wood near by where his dead body was picked up this morning.

About forty-five of the men lost were married, all of whom leave families to mourn their sad fate

Nearly every family here lost some relative, or friend by this terrible calamity.

There are many reasons given to account for the disaster, but the direct cause is attributal to the stoppage of work at the mines and the rapid accumulation of gas. Whether proper care and precaution were exercised during the stoppage in looking arter the mine are facts which will be determined upon official inquiry.

At 4.30 P. M. there was no change in the condition; fire flames are still issuing from the shaft and the opinion prevails that there will be more heavy explosions. Later, apprehensions of another explosion have subsided. The Coroner's inquest has been adjourned until to-morrow forenoon.

THE END.

Funeral of Chief Justice Chase—Large Attendance of Distinguished Personages—Dr. Tiffany's Discourse.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The preparations for the funeral of the late Chief Justice Chase were completed this morning. The Senate Chamber was hung in black, the doorways and gallery in the rear of the Vice President's chair being heavily draped, as were also the entrances to the Chamber. The galleries were densely crowded at an early hour with spectators, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain entrance. The floor of the Senate was reserved for the specifically named officers and persons who entered from time to time and took the seats assigned to them.

Among those were full representations of the foreign legations, including the Ministers from England, France, Spain, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, Austria and Peru, and acting Charge d'Affairs of Japan, together with their respective secretaries and attaches, all in plain dress.

The members of Congress present were Senators Cameron, Sargent, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Casserly, Cragin, and Conkling, and Representatives Potter, Randall, Holman, Garfield and Charles O'Neil and Judge McCalmont of Pennsylvania. Reverdy Johnson was conspicuous in the assemblage, being one of the oldest and most intimate friends of the deceased.

Dr. Tiffany's Discourse.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, in his discourse, said, a Prince and a great man had fallen, which had brought those present and the whole country to a common sorrow. Noticing some of the salient points of the character of the deceased, he said the late Chief Justice was competent for the mastery of details, being remarkably tenacious of their conclusions, as were most men who arrive at results from logic rather than from intuition. He was genial in spirit, and of refined habits of life, and therefore his judicial decisions appealed both to the understanding and the heart.

He was a leader of the sentiment of freedom, before it was popular, and put into the party the platforms selected by President Lincoln. As secretary of the Treasury it became his duty to furnish the sinews of war, an empty treasury meant no supplies, no transportation, no bounties, no soldiers, no success. He did not come to the post without special training, and by his exertions and skill an empty treasury was filled, the armies clothed, and the vast expenses paid during a protracted civil war. The importance of his work in this department could not be over estimated. The Secretary of War was enabled to have all the troops and appliances he wanted, but without success in finance there could have been only disaster and defeat. After the war was over, although the constitution was strained in consequence of the nation's life. He afterwards sat on and passed judgement on some of his own official acts as Secretary of the Treasury, dispensing thousands of millions of dollars; no one ever accused him of wrong, and he went out of that office a poorer man than he was when he assumed its duties. After the death of Taney it was but just and proper that the late Chief Justice should be his successor.

The Minister then read an extract from a letter written by Chase, on the subject of the Presidency in which he said he did not desire the Presidency or the nomination, nor did he know with his views and conclusions whether he was a suitable candidate, and yet the Minister remarked, an impression prevailed that Chase was a disappointed politician. It was undeniable that no man saw in his acts indications of querelousness and bitterness, but their opposite, he was kind to all, a pure patriot, an upright Judge and a Christian gentlemen; it would be found that his blameless private life was rendered more conspicuous by his eminent official position. No act of his life needed concealment; his character was without a blemish. Scandalous attacks have been made on public men, and perhaps many of them were innocent, but none have attempted to tarnish the mirror of the reputation of the deceased, and his name goes down to posterity without reproach. Courteous in bearing, he superadded a Christian consecration, he was great among men, but as a child before his Father in Heaven.

Lincoln, the martyred President, was followed by Stanton, the iron Secretary of War; and Seward, the polished Secretary of State, followed not long ago; and now another leaves us. His death was hastened by his arduous labors as Secretary of the Treasury.

Remembering his life and his sudden decase may we not say, "my Father, the chariots of Israel, and the Horseman thereof," and devoutly pray that His falling mantle may rest on one chosen of God.

There ware about eighty carriages in the procession, mostly private, the President and Cabinet and foreign Ministers occupying their own. Thousands of persons were on the streets as spectators. The day was clear and there was a tolling of bells preceding, and after the funeral services all the public departments closed to-day excepting the Treasury, which was open until noon.

THE POLARIS.

Arrival of the Survivors

DETAILS OF THEIR TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALL.

ST. JOHNS, May 12.—Intense excitement prevails here owing to the landing of the Tyson party this afternoon. Tyson and Meyers remained on board until they were supplied with clothing by the American Consul. All look well and are in good health and spirits.

Captain Hall died fifteen days after returning from the first expedition. He was paralyzed before his death, and gradually sunk—dying at 3:25 A. M.

Meyers says he never gave up the hope of being rescued, but he never wants to get into so tight a corner again.

The party never could have reached here but for the Esquimaux. Meyers makes

The Following Statement:

Captain Hall returned from the sledge expedition, October 24, and was taken sick on the same night.

The next morning he found his left side paralyzed. He remained in that condition for three days, when he got better. In a few days he relapsed and became delirious, and so continued until the morning of November 8th, when he died.

When the party separated from the ship it was quite dark, and the darkness continued for

Over Two Months.

With but a couple of hours light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snow house to shelter us, but we had to take to the boat and get on another ice field which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by swallowing seal fat and blood, and burning fat in pans the last of which also served as a signal light. We have suffered most since the night of the 22d of April. The sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were under the boat while the men were outside, trying to keep the boat from being washed away. Some of the men were washed off several times. After being rescued, their feet and hands swelled, and

Sickness Set In.

but they recovered and are now almost entirely well.

Tyson says that his statement sent to the New York *Herald*, last Friday, contained the facts—he can give nothing more but his notes of the adventure since leaving the Polaris, and which we will not publish now. He thinks that the party with the Polaris may get home, even should the vessel be destroyed.

All on board the Polaris were well. The statements published some months since respecting the relics of the Franklin expedition being sent home, are untrue, there has been no means of communicating since the return of the Congress in 1871.

NEW YORK.

Captain Hall's Legacy—Chief Justice Chase's Successor—Equal Rights—Stokes.

Captain Hall's Legacy.

NEW YORK, May 14.—In June, 1872, just before embarking on his voyage of exploration, Captain C. F. Hall deposited with Leggett & Storm, hotel keepers of this city, a package marked C. F. Hall, care of Mr. Henry Grinnell. It was to be kept in their safe, with directions that if anything happened to him it was to be delivered to Grinnell. The instructions of Captain Hall were carried out last Monday, and on opening the package Grinnell found that it contained three books, comprising a valuable memoranda in the form of a journal kept by Captain Hall when on the King William's land expedition in search of Sir. John Franklin. There are also notes of various arctic explorations, from which he contemplated a book. The journals contain much important information relative to the arctic regions known only to Captain Hall.

Chief Justice Chase's Successor.

A Washington special says the President recently expressed his regret that the appointment of a Chief Justice would devolve on him, and that he would willingly shrink from the responsibility if he could. He further said he would appoint a man independent of political considerations, and one whom the lawyers of the country would endorse. In the meantime he hoped his friends and the prominent men of the country would give their views upon the subject.

The Bar Association.

The Bar Association has appointed a Committee to co-operate with any Committee of the Bar in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice. It is understood that a large public meeting will be held.

The Colored People and the Theatres.

The colored people are organizing for a mass meeting, to be held in Cooper Institute, to take into consideration their rights under the law, guaranteeing to them full and equal enjoyment of admission to theatres and entertainment by hotel proprietors. The meeting is preliminary to the prosecution of Lester Wallack, whose agent denied two colored men admission to his theatre, on the ground that there was no room for them, and of one Dixon, saloon keeper, who refused to serve three colored men at the tables of his saloon.

Captain Williams.

of the ill-fated steamship Atlantic, sailed for England in the Oceanic.

A Writ of Error in the Stokes Case.

The Supreme Court at its general term to-day, granted a writ of error in the case of Edward S. Stokes, upon the stipulation by the defence to take the case at once to the Court of Appeals, now in session.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

Cheap Water Transportation.

The Injury of Railroad Monopolies.

The Convention of Congressmen.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Convention of Congressmen, which was called to meet in this city at noon to-day, assembled, and after being called to order, a permanent organization was effected.

The Temple Decorated.

The Temple in which the Congressional Conference is to be held to-day is handsomely decorated with flags and banners, and shields bearing the names of all the States in the Union are hung from the railings of the gallery. The stage is elaborately embellished with flowers and living plants in bloom, the whole presenting a very beautiful appearance.

The Conference was called to order at half-past twelve o'clock by Hon. Henry T. Blow, who stated that on consultation with gentlemen from all parts of the country it had been decided that Mayor Brown, as executive of the city of St. Louis, should preside over the Conference, and that the members of the Local Executive Committee should serve as the other officers of the Conference.

Mayor Brown then took the Chair and introduced Bishop Bowman, who invoked the Divine blessing on the Conference.

Mayor Brown's Address.

Mayor Brown then delivered an address in which, after bidding the Congressmen present a most cordial and hearty welcome on behalf of the whole people of St. Louis, and one which he hoped would make the memory of their visit pleasant, he said: "It was not our purpose in inviting you here to-day to merely discuss our local attractions, neither was it our desire to invite you here for the purpose of bringing undue influences to bear on you, and thereby endeavor to secure your committal to legislation, calculated to take advantage of or injure any portion of our common country. We have designated this assembly as a Convention but in character it is more of an informal and friendly conference We desire to submit a plain, practical exhibit of the needs of the West and South for improved water lines to the ocean. We do not desire to excite discussion, nor do we ask any vote in advance on legislative propositions, nor do we intend to embarrass you by strict parliamentary proceedings. The Mayor then refers to the necessity of improved water routes to the Seaboard, and notes what the Government has done for the sea coast in the way of protection to life and property, and claims that the same should be done for the West; and to illustrate the perils of navigation on the Mississippi river, he says that on one bend of that river only four miles in extent, there lie the wrecks of thirty-six steamers, damming up the way, and that it is appropriately called Graveyard Bend. He says not only the west and south are interested in removing obstruction from and the deepening of the channels of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, but the whole country and also foreign nations; for the cheap transit of the products of the Mississippi valley has, and must always have, great influence on the markets of the world. He also cites the fact that in consequence of the high rates of freight to the seaboard, many farmers have actually burned their corn because it could not be marketed without bringing them in debt. In view of these and various other drawbacks to trade and business of the West, he appeals to the Congressmen to consider the situation and accord that aid which will remove the trouble.

Hon. Henry T. Blow's Address.

Hon. Henry T. Blow then delivered an address on the general objects of the conference. He begged Congressmen to believe that we are national in all our feelings and aims, and would scorn to receive at your hands a single favor that would burden unjustly any part of the country. We therefore address you as representatives of the whole country, as Congressmen bound by no narrow lines, as honest men, regarding it as your highest duty as well as your supreme pleasure to investigate the condition and claims of the feeble and strong alike, and to mete out equal and exact justice to all. The speaker then referred to the necessity of a return to specie payments, and urged Congress to effect this at as early a day as practicable. Referring to the requirements of agriculture, mining and manufactures, he said cheap transportation was the great thing needed; the country is threaded with railroads over which passengers and freight can be transported in all directions, but a feeling has grown up in this valley as well as in other parts of the country that there is an existing and extending combination on the part of these corporations against the interests of the producing classes. He then paid a glowing tribute to the railroad system of the country as the proudest monument of progress ever reared by human genius, and to day as the glory of a republic enthroned in the midst of its created wealth. He urged generous treatment of these great representatives of capital, labor and enterprise, and said that he who would unduly impede their progress will soon learn that the march of American enterprise cannot be arrested by prejudice or ignorance, and that our plighted faith can never be disturbed by senseless repudiation or schemes of narrow demagogues.

As a remedy for these real or supposed combinations he proposed competition and to carry out competition he asked Congress to give the country a national water system equal to our railroad system, the result of which he said would be the admiration of the world. He then referred to the products and resources of the Mississippi Valley and said St. Louis was destined to become the centre of the iron trade of the world, and that within twenty years Texas will produce more cotton annually than is now exported from the whole country.

Gov. Woodson's Remarks.

Governor Woodson was then introduced, and gave the members a warm, fraternal welcome on behalf of the people of the State. He also referred to the reports which have gained circulation to the effect that this meeting had some political signification, or purpose. This he denied, stating that no one had any such design, and saying the strongest desire, and highest ambition of the people of the city and State is to see all the parts of this great country united in fraternal bonds, bound by common interests, and sectional feelings, and animosities put aside forever. He then entered into, and is now giving some interesting statistics regarding the agricultural and mining wealth of Missouri.

Hon. E. O. Standard's Remarks.

Hon. E. O. Standard, member elect to Congress from the first district of this city, was then introduced, and spoke in behalf of the Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis and the commercial interest of the Mississippi valley. His speech was quite lengthy and abounded in statistical information bearing upon the productiveness of the country and the great demand for increased and cheaper facilities for transportation. He said the central place of this continent has greater capacity for cereal productions than any equal area on the globe. Seventy-five to eighty thousand miles of railroads are now employed in moving the productions and commerce of the country, yet there is great and pressing need of increased facilities and cheaper transportation. Millions of tons of breadstuffs are wasted in the western fields, or consumed for fuel, while multitudes in the eastern cities and foreign lands suffer for food. The western farmer obtain but about fifteen cents per bushels for corn, while the consumer in the East has to pay sixty-five cents for it. The farmer is not reimbursed for the actual cost of production, while the cost to the consumer is so excessive and burdensome, all profits of production, and more too, are demanded for transportation. The producer is impoverished, commerce languishes and bankruptcy threatens the entire country, and must ensue unless relief is afforded from the exactions of tyrannical monopolies. A system of canals built of the freezing lines, would afford great relief both in continuity of transit and cheapness, and would hold the railroads and lower the rate of charges. The James river and the Kanawha, the Atlantic and Great Western, and Port St. Philips canals should be completed without delay. But notwithstanding their completion would be almost equivalent to a duplication of the present tonnage capacity of all the trunk railroads, still the necessities of the country rapidly increasing commerce would demand far more and cheaper facilities than would then exist. He showed by statistics that by far the greatest increase in population, agricultural and manufactured products during the past decade occurred in the west, and that the present and future demand for increased transportation facilities, would be in the Mississippi Valley. He then entered into a comparison of the cost of railroad, canal, sea, lake and river transportation, and showed that river transit is one hundred per cent cheaper than canal, and nearly five hundred per cent. cheaper than railroad, and asked, "Doesn't this fact suggest a solution of the question under disscussion."

The value of grain to the producer is the price paid in Liverpool, less the cost of transit. He then shows that grain can be laid down in Liverpool, via the Mississippi river and New Orleans sixteen per cent. cheaper per bushel than via New York, and that if the advantages of river transit could be fully used, the exports from the Mississippi Valley would soon gain the balance of trade in our favor, and gold would flow from the old to the new, rather than as now from the new to the old world. He then stated why the advantages of cheap transit on the Mississippi river could not be fully realized, by explaining the obstructions at its mouth, the inadequacy of the water on the bar, and cited the fact that during March and April just past, nearly fifty vessels were obliged to anchor off the mouth of the river and wait two weeks for the totally inadequate Government dredging boat to cut a channel through the bar, before they could reach the deep water of the river. Let this obstruction be removed and the Mississippi river will give to the ocean a tonnage equal to that of the whole world besides. Less than half the amount of money requisite to subsidize a single Pacific Railroad would give to the Mississippi river a depth of water sufficient to allow vessels constructed for the purpose to sail direct from Liverpool to St. Louis. If this was accomplished what could be transported from the Mississippi Valley, to Liverpool eight cents per bushel cheaper than from the Baltimore grain raising regions, and eighteen cents cheaper than from the Black sea.

Mr. Standard was listened to very attentively and frequently applauded.

The New York Excursion Party.

The New York excursion party, which left yesterday morning for a trip to Indian Territory, over the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, arrived at Springfield last evening, where they were met by many prominent citizens of that place and pleasantly entertained. They were welcomed by ex-Governor John S. Phelps in a neat speech, which was responded to by ex-Mayor Guenther and other gentlemen of New York.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1873.

In yesterday's (Tuesday) afternoon session the 16th and 20th sections, fixing the residence, prescribing the personal qualifications of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas judges, and continuing the Chancery jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Courts were apopted; as also the succeeding one abolishing the Court of Nisi Prius, and providing that no court of original jurisdiction, to be presided over by any one or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be established.

Mr. Armstrong, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, offered a substitute for the twenty-second section, which, after [illegible] discussion, was adopted.

It creates a separate orphan's court in every judicial district of over 200,000 population, leaving the establishment of such court in any other county or district discretionary with the Legislature. Such court is to absorb the register's court, and to have exclusive jurisdiction in orphans' court proceedings. The register of wills shall be *ex officio* clerk of such court, and shall receive a fixed salary. All accounts filed in the Register's office and in such separate orphans' court, are to be audited by the court without expense to the parties, except where all parties nominate an auditor, whom the court may in its discretion appoint, and in such case the auditor's fees shall be paid by the parties. Adjourned.

The Convention met at ten o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, President Meredith in the chair.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the judiciary report, General White in the chair.

Sec. 23d. That the style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State," was agreed to.

Section 24 was adopted, providing that any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any court of records, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election.

Section 25th, abolishing the several District Courts, was voted down.

Section 26, That the office of Associate Judges not learned in the law is abolished, but the several Judges in office, when this Constitution shall be adopted, may continue to serve for their unexpired terms; no such judge or judges shall be competent alone to hold a court—gave rise to discussion.

Mr. Purviance, (Allegheny) offered the following substitute:

Each county containing 25,000 inhabitants shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law, and the Legislature shall provide for additional judges as the business of said district may require. The counties containing population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the Legislature may provide. The office of Associate Judge not learned in the laws is abolished, excepting in counties not forming separate districts, but the several Associate Judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted, shall serve for their unexpired terms,

Mr. Purviance modified his substitute by leaving out the number of inhabitants to constitute a district.

The Committee without coming to a vote, rose, to sit in the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1873.

At Monday afternoon's session, the fifteenth section was adopted, making all judges to be learned in the law, except the Supreme Court Judges, elected by the people for terms of ten years, and vesting in the Governor the power of removal upon the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, for any reasonable cause which may not be sufficient ground for impeachment.

The sixteenth section was taken up, which proposed the cumulative vote system in judicial elections. A substitute therefor was proposed by Mr. Carson, proposing the limited voting system.

Messrs. Buckalew, Dallas, Mann, Bigler and Patton favored the proposition, and Messrs. Darlington, Brodmall and Struthers opposed it,

Mr. Wetherill followed in some practical observations, when, without disposing of the subject, the Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned,

This morning the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, Gen. Harry White in the Chair, took up section sixteen of the report of the Committee on Judiciary, the question being that of cumulative voting in election of Judges, proposed in an amendment by Mr. Carson, of Montgomery. The section is as follows:

Sec. 16. In all elections of judges, whenever two or more are to be elected for the same term of service, each voter shall have as many votes as there are judges to be elected, may give all his votes to the smaller number of persons than the whole number to be chosen, and the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Mr. Carson's amendment was agreed to by, ayes, 42; nays, 37. On the section as amended the ayes were 48, and the nays 29.

Section 17 was then passed without debate, as follows:

Should any two or more Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, the court shall, as soon after election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance thereto.

The Convention then took up the 18th section of the report. The judges of the Supreme Court, the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees in perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of trust under this Commonwealth, nor under the United States, nor any other State. Any Judge of the Supreme Court whose commission shall expire after the first day of January, 1874, who shall have filled the full term, shall receive two-thirds of his annual salary thereafter for the remainder of his life. Any other Judge of any other court of record, who shall be in commission when this Constitution shall take effect, or who may thereafter be commissioned, and who shall have served for twenty consecutive years, and shall have attained the age of seventy years, may thereupon retire, and shall be entitled to received two-thirds of his annual salary thereafter for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Bartholomew moved to strike out after the word "State," which clause relates to pensioning judges, and advocated his amendment in a long and able speech. Mr. Bartholomew's amendment was adopted—Ayes, 54; nays, 25.

Mr. Littleton moved to amend so as to require the State to pay all judges, and assess the cost upon counties. He argued that it was unjust to assess taxes on Philadelphia, and then by act of Assembly force her to pay the salaries of judges, which ought to be paid by the State out of taxes collected and fees paid.

Mr. John Price Wetherill advocated the amendment. After some further discussion the section as amended was adopted.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY

The Death Record in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Below we publish the mortality lists of both Pittsburgh and Allegheny, from which our readers can make a comparison with the lists for the previous week published in last Monday's POST:

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending May 11 as 61; males, 39; females, 22; white, 58; colored, 3. The causes of death were as follows: Typhoid fever, 6; pneumonia, 5; consumption, 4; convulsions, 4; diarrhea, 4; alcoholism and sub-acute meningitis each three; railroad accident, congestion of brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, erysipelas, valvular disease of heart, inanition and unknown each two; anemia, cerebral apoplexy, chronic bronchitis, Bright's disease, chronic cerebries, debility, diabetes, chronic gastritis, heart disease, congestion of lungs, acute meningitis, metro-peritonitis, pericarditis, chronic rheumatism, scurvy, scrofula, small-pox, and whooping cough, each one. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year 13; from 1 to 2, 6; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 2; 15 to 20, 2; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 10; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 5.

ALLEGHENY.

The report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, shows the number of deaths in that city during the past week, to have been twenty-three, all white. Of these there were sixteen males and seven females. The following were the diseases Typhoid fever, 2; stillborn, 5; consumption, 3; pneumonia, 2; brain fever, apoplexy, old age, whooping cough, dropsy, cerebro-spinal meningitis, albuminuria, heart disease, asphyxia, unknown and hydrocephalous each 1. Of the above there were under six months, 4; from ten years to twenty, 3; from twenty to thirty, 6; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 1; from eighty to eighty-six, 1.

DUST TO DUST.

HONORS TO THE EMINENT DEAD.

Obsequies of the Late Chief Justice Chase.

Tributes of Respect From all Parts of the Country.

The obsequies of Chief Justice Chase in New York on Saturday were of a solemn and impressive nature. A large concourse of people was in attendance. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng read the funeral services of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Hall preached the funeral discourse. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the New Jersey Central Railroad station and placed in a special car tendered for the occasion by Thomas Scott,

Preparing to Receive the Remains of the Late Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The body of Chief Justice Chase after arriving here to-morrow morning in charge of the friends and immediate relatives of the deceased and pall bearers, will be conveyed to the United States Supreme Court room by the following old servants of the court, who, in accordance with a time-honored custom on similar occasions, will constitute the corpse-bearers: A. Lewis, J. Welsh, A. Herbert, J. Braig, W. Bruce and J. Malvin. Arrangements befitting the occasion were made to-day at the capitol. The bronze doors leading to the Senate chamber from the east and north sides were heavily draped in mourning, as were also the doors leading to the corridor of the Senate. The archway over them in the hall leading to the Supreme Court room, and the main entrance to the building by way of the east and west doors of the main entrance to the Supreme Court room is draped in black, as is also that of the office of the court immediately opposite in the court room itself, the drapery extends entirely around the room and in heavy folds. The judicial bench is covered with black, while the chair of the Chief Justice, the gilt eagle overhead and the semi-circle in the rear, are draped in crape. The catafalque on which the remains will repose is the same as that upon which the body of President Lincoln reposed in state in the rotunda in April, 1865. Since that memorable event it has been in what is commonly known as "Washington's Tomb," under the crypt It is two feet and six inches high and nine feet in length, and will be covered for this occasion with black broadcloth, a heavy floral wreath from the government gardens, will surround the casket, which will be otherwise decorated with beautiful flowers.

In a letter to the clerk of court dated yesterday, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, writes from New York to say that Governor Sprague and the daughters of the Chief Justice think it proper that the remains should repose in the Supreme Court room until they are taken to the cemetery. He remarks in his letter that there is an eminent propriety in the placing of the remains of the Chief Justice there in the Supreme Court room, and in their proceeding to their final resting place from the room in which, but ten days since, he sat at the head of the Judiciary of the United States.

The Supreme Court room will be open to visitors to-morrow from ten o'clock in the morning, to five in the afternoon, and from nine till twelve; on Monday, and additional opportunity will be given to the public to view the remains at 12 M. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E Church, will preach the sermon appropriate to the occasion in the court room. At the conclusion of the services the remains will be taken to Oak Hill, for interment at Oak Hill. The regular bureal service of the Methodist church will be read. Chief Justice Chase attended the Metropolitan church, and was one of the Trustees.

The different departments of the Government were closed to-day in accordance with an executive order issued by the President, and the flags throughout the city were at half staff in respect to the memory of the deceased. Governor Cook has issued an order closing all the District Government offices on the day of the funeral.

Arrival of the Remains in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The remains of the late Chief Justice Chase arrived here early this morning accompanied by the relatives and pall bearers, and were conveyed to the Supreme Court room, where they were placed on the catafalque, the same on which the body of Lincoln reposed in state in the rotunda of the Capitol in April, 1865. Floral decorations tastefully arranged in the form of crosses, wreaths, anchors, &c., were placed on the coffin and catafalque, most of them being from the Government conservatory. Immediately in front of the draped seat formerly occupied by the Vice President was a large floral cross, while inside the bar were boxes of choicest blooming flowers. A guard of policemen and servants of the court were in attendance. Several thousand persons visited the Supreme Court room in the course of the day but were disappointed in not seeing the face of the deceased. The casket was opened by the physician for private inspection but was again soon closed for the reason, it is said, that the features had undergone a marked change, therefore it was thought proper not to expose them.

The funeral services, at noon to-morrow, will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, in the Senate Chamber. All of the furniture, including the carpets, was sometime ago removed, but the chairs will be temporarily restored, and the Vice President's seat, Secretary's desk and other parts of the Chamber, will be draped in mourning.

Pall Bearers.

The following gentlemen have been appointed pall bearers: Admiral Goldsborough, Gen. McDowell, Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania; Senator Cragin, New Hampshire; Senator Norwood, Georgia; Montgomery Blair, Maryland; W. W. Corcoran, Washington; Governor D. Cook, Washington; A. F. Perry, Ohio; Hiram Barney, New York; Whitelaw Reid, New York; Dwight Parker, Washington; Joseph Casey, and Mr. Shley, of Maryland. The few formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church was to-day heavily draped with black and the front pulpit covered with black cloth.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT,

From all Parts of the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Washington bar met this afternoon and passed resolutions expressing affection for the memory of and esteem for the eminent virtue and talent of the late Chief Justice.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The bench and bar held a largely attended meeting this morning to take appropriate action on the death of Chief Justice Chase. Addresses were made by Judges Cromwood, Blodgett and Williams and Ex-Senators Trumbull and Doolittle.

COLUMBUS, May 10.—At a meeting of the bar of Ohio, in the Supreme Court roam, Judge J. R. Swan, of Columbus, was chosen Chairman, and C. C. Goddard of Zanesville, Secretary. Wm. Dennison, George Headley, A. G. Thurman, C. N. Olds, Thos. Ewing, M. R. Waite and S. J. Andrews were appointed a Committee on Resolutions to express the sense of the Ohio bar on the death of Chief Justice Chase. The Committee are to report at a meeting of the bar to be held in the Supreme Court room on the 14th inst.

CINCINNATTI, May 10.—A bar meeting at the United States room to-day in respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase was largely attended. The Court room was draped in mourning. Judge Swing, of the United States District Court was appointed Chairman and the Judges of the Court of Common Please and the Supreme Courts were appointed Vice Presidents. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, among whose members were Hon. W. S. Grosebeck, Ex-Secretary Cox, Stanley Mathew, Rufus King and Judge Taft. Addresses were made by Judge Mathews and Hons. Henry Stanberry, Flamen Ball, Judge Hoodly, Judge Whitman, Geo. E Pugh and others. A memorial of respect to his memory was adopted.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

Fire in the Steamship Agincourt.

LONDON, May 10.—A fire was discovered to-day on the British iron steamship Agincourt. The compartment in which the fire originated was flooded. The extent of the damage is not ascertained.

Rate of Discount Increased.

The Bank of England has increased the rate of discount one-half per cent. It is now 5 per cent.

Inquiry into the Atlantic Disaster.

Official inquiry into the loss of the Atlantic was opened to-day. Ismay, one of the agents, testified that she left port with 933 tons of coal and provisions for thirty-two days, independent of the cabin stores.

Bidwell and Noyes.

of the Bank of England forgery notoriety, had another examination to-day at the Mansion House. It is said they wish to turn Queen's evidence.

The Carlist Committee in this city report Don Alphonso in front of Igualada, and Saballs before Manresa, and Tristany at Reus, each with a large force.

Satisfaction.

The London papers contain the particulars of the complete satisfaction given by the Dominican Government for an insult offered to the British flag in February last, when three political refugees were taken by force out of the Vice Consul's house at Puerto Plata. Under a demand and threat made by the commander of Her Majesty's ship Niobe, President Baez ordered the prisoners to be set at Liberty, and that the Governor re-hoist the Consul's flag, and fire a salute of twenty-one guns, all of which was duly done, and gives great satisfaction to the foreign residents of the Island.

Spain About to Issue Paper Money.

LONDON, May 8.—It is rumored that the Spanish Government is manufacturing a large amount of paper currency which it intends to force into circulation.

Official inquiry into the loss of the steamship Atlantic will soon be opened at Liverpool.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is at Stratford-on-Avon.

The Pope Believed to be Dead.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Standard* says that the Pope received the pilgrims from France on Monday, against the advice of his physicians, and was very much prostrated after the audience. The same dispatch says that it is generally believed the Pope is dead, but nothing to confirm this belief has been received in London.

John Stuart Mill Ill.

John Stuart Mill is dangerously ill at Avignon, France.

Cholera Report Contradicted.

Dispatches from Vienna and Constantinople deny the existence of cholera in Austria or Turkey.

War Between Russia and Bokahara.

A special from Tiflis to the *Telegraph* says that war is probable between Russia and Bokahara.

PRUSSIA.

Rumor of an Attempt to Assassinate Emperor William.

LONDON, May 12.—The London *Telegraph* to day contains a report that an attempt was made to assassinate Emperor William of Germany while he was holding a review at Justerberg. A priest fired at the Emperor and the ball passed through his hemlet and severely wounded an Adjutant. According to the *Daily News* this attempt was made at St. Petersburg.

LOUISIANA.

U. S. Troops Sent to Martinsville.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 10.—Fifty Metropolitan cavalry, under Cooney, arrived here last night, and left about eight o'clock this morning for St. Martinsville. They report having no difficulty on their way, and the man who reported a skirmish sixteen miles above Brashear is a deserter. Two hundred United States troops arrived here at twelve o'clock to-day, and proceeded on to St. Martinsville by steamer. General Badger has scouts through the country trying to ascertain the whereabouts of Colonel De Blanc, whose movements so far are unknown. It is reported here this morning that reinforcements were coming to Colonel De Blanc from St. Landry. Colonel De Blanc has evidently intended from the first to maintain a resistance to the Kellogg government, and did not desire the shedding of blood. The whole affair is virtually over, with the exception of what action may be taken by the United States troops and Marshal.

Double Salaries.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Kellogg's gunboat, the Ozark, arrived this morning. She is a delapedated concern. The steamer Iberia is expected to return from St. Martinsville this evening with the metropolitans and United States troops having arrived there. It is rumored here that the Metropolitan Cavalry is composed of United States Custom House clerks, who had to volunteer or accept a discharge under the customary summer rules of reducing expenses. It is stated they received pay as Custom House clerks and also as deputy marshalls.

CINCINNATI.

The Great Musical Festival.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—This in all respects has been the great day of the musical festival. Rain continued at intervals during the forenoon, but indications of the weather clearing up brought a large number who had not before been in attendance. Fully five thousand persons were present this afternoon, and to-night the audience numbers seven thousand. Large numbers were compelled to stand, and were even taken to a space in rear of the chorus and organ. The afternoon was largely devoted to the chorus from the public schools and the Cincinnati orchestra, under their conductor, Mr. Brand, the original orchestra of Theodore Thomas not participating. The children were to sing with their teachers, who also participated, and the whole, numbering fifteen hundred, occupied the seats erected for the chorus. They consisted of five hundred girls soprano, three hundred girls second soprano, one hundred boys second soprano, four hundred boys alto and the teachers, and scholars of high schools numbering two hundred, consisting of a mixed chorus. The large curtain was drawn entirely across the parquette, shutting the children from view until the time for the commencement of the exercise. At a quarter past two the curtain was suddenly removed, revealing a spectacle of rare interest. The arrangement was such that every face could be seen. The girls were clad in white, wearing either pink or blue sashes, and occupied the seats nearest the audience. The revealing of this spectacle was the occasion for great applause. The overture to "Euryanthe" was followed by "The Morning Hymn" and "See the Conquering Hero Comes," by the chorus, under the direction of Charles Aiken, of the public schools.

The remainder of the exercises were by children, interspersed with arias and duets, in which Mrs. Dexter and Misses Whitney and Varley participated, and, by occasional instrumental pieces, the choruses were executed in a most creditable manner. The children sang in excellent time, the parts were well balanced, and the whole was kept in hand quite equal to the style of choruses which had been delighting the audience the day before. The audience was composed of a large representation of the friends of public schools, and the partial hearers readily became enthusiastic in their applause.

America and the Star Spangled Banner awakened intense enthusiasm. The latter solo was sung by thirty select voices, and the whole school joined in the chorus with tremendous effect, many persons rising in their seats. At the conclusion there was prolonged cheering, as during the matinee everything appeared to revolve.

To night the great feature was the ninth symphony by Beethoven. Its fame and highly classical nature and the difficulties in the way of its successful execution had awakened great interest and doubtless largely contributed to the immense audience in attendance; the liability too to failure produced anxiety which the musicians felt to some degree, but there was neither failure nor the semblance of it; there was neither break nor balk, from first to last it was a splendid triumph, claimed by foreign musicians here as the greatest musical achievement in the history of this country. The interest of the audience throughout was intense and most singular quiet prevailed at the time but was broken by the applause of each movement. The scene which followed the close, baffles description; the applause exceeded the most enthusiastic political meeting. Loud cries were made for Thomas, who had disappeared, the whole audience seemed to demand his presence, and at last he appeared, first taking a position on the platform and finally ascending to the conductors stand. This was a signal for tremendous cheering, the ladies waiving their handkerchiefs.

Such an ovation was never before tendered by a Cincinnati audience. Mrs. Smith, Miss Cary, Mr. Varley and Mr. Rudolphson, participated in the solos and quartetts, and received compliments, but this and the admirable rendering of the overture, "Aria" and chorus, "O Isis and Osiris" and the chorus of "The Priests," which opened the evening's entertainment, together with Schumann's "Gipsey Chorus" were all overshadowed by the enthusiasm which the highly successful production of the greater work had awakened. It should be stated, too, that Otto Singer, who has been drilling the Cincinnati chorus, came in for a good share of the applause of the audience, loud calls being made for him after Mr. Thomas had retired.

The Novelty Works Fire—Losses and Insurance.

It is now thought that the loss of the fire on Friday night at the Novelty Works will not exceed $30,000, if it even reaches that figure. The salvage it is believed will greatly reduce this estimate. There is an insurance on the building to the amount of $7,000, held by the Boatman's and Eureka of this city. The insurance on the stock and entire establishment, aggregates $85,00, distributed as follows:

Pittsburgh Companies—Armenia, Birmingham, Diamond, Federal, Pittsburgh, Enterprise, National Cash, Citizens, each $2,500.

Swearingen & McCandless Agency—Howard, New York, $5,000; Commercial Union, of London, Qepublic, of New York, Fire Association, of Philadelphia, each $2,500.

Arrott & Lockhart's Agency—Queen of England,, $5,000; German American, of New York, $5 000; Continental, Hoffman, Hanover and Magard, of New York; National, of Philadelphia, and Westchester, of New York, each $2,500

S. S. Carrier's Agency—Ætna, of Hartford; Ætna, of New York; Orient, of Hartford; Alps, of Erie, and Standard, of New York, each $2,500.

Other Companies—Germania, of New York, $5,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati; Girard, of Philadelphia, and Unknown, $2,500 each.

Death on the Track.

On Friday evening Evan Evans, a native of Wales, but a resident of this city, was struck by the Leetsdale accommodation train, near Superior station on the P. F. W. & C. R R, hurled to the ground with his neck on the track, and mutilated in a horrible manner, his neck being entirely severd from the body. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. Deceased was sixty four years of age, a widower, and the father of two grown sons.

Returns of County Officials.

Controller Warner reports the following receipts from county officers during April:

	Total Receipts.	County's Share.
Recorder Richardson	$3,114	$1,228
District Attorney Bayne	620	286
Coroner Weil	258	91
Prothonotary Ros	2,035	496
Clerk Hilands	170	
Clerk of Courts	730	255
Total	$7,927	$2,356

NOVELTY WORKS BURNED.

Destructive Fire Last Evening—One Hundred and Twenty Employees Thrown Idle—Loss, $60,000; Insurance Ample.

Shortly after seven o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 25, occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the central portion of the Novelty Works, corner of First avenue and Grant street. The district department was speedily on the ground, but so rapid was the spread of the flames, and so intense the heat that a second alarm was struck, and in a few minutes, as it became evident that there was danger of a general conflagration, the entire fire force of the city was called into action. For nearly two hours the firemen battled bravely with the fierce volume of flame, that had gained complete possession of the structure. At one time, shortly after eight o'clock the supply of water ceased, from what cause we did not learn, and the fire, with renewed fierceness raged and spread, imperiling the entire structure, the adjoining tenements and the buildings in the vicinity. The wind, however, blowing from the Southeast, was favorable, and to this circumstance, as well as to the dampness of the evening, is partly to be attributed the city's fortunate escape from a disastrous conflagration.

In a few minutes the supply of water came, and about nine o'clock, the firemen controlled the hostile element. It was fully eleven o'clock, however, before the department left the scene.

The Novelty Works was founded in 1833, and is one of the oldest landmarks in the city. It is a substantial two story brick structure, extending one hundred feet along Grant street and one hundred and fifty feet on First avenue, not including the pattern department, which was left intact. It is owned and operated by Messrs. J. K. Moorhead & Co., who manufacture Fairbanks' patent scales, jamus faced patent door looks and latches, paint and coffee mills, malleable iron castings, &c. The first story is used as the moulding department. The second contains the office, store-room, varnishing and finishing rooms.

The fire originated by a female employee, after lighting the gas, dropping accidentally a spark into a varnish pot, out of which the flames burst, scorching her slightly, and instantly enveloping the entire central portion of the second story. Such was the combustible nature of the building and its contents, that the flames could not be stayed.

No complete estimate of the loss can, of course, be given, but reliable authorities, those intimate with the amount of stock, materials, fixtures, &c., destroyed, place it at about sixty thousand dollars. The firm hold policies of insurance of over $100,000 on the entire establishment, and of nearly $80,000 on the burned portion, variously distributed in home and eastern companies. The books, however, were not accessible last evening, and we were unable to ascertain the names of the companies.

About one hundred and twenty persons, male and female, were employed in the burned portion of the works, who are thus thrown out of employment. We understand, however, that the firm intend rebuilding at once.

We cannot close our report without complimenting the Pittsburgh Fire Department for the efficiency displayed throughout the fire, and Chief White and Assistant Hamill for their judicious distribution of the steamers, "where they would do the most good."

The police were present under the immediate direction of the Mayor and Chief Irwin, and ably seconded the efforts of our brave firemen.

A SLIGHT FIRE.

Another alarm was given from box 3, about eleven o'clock. The wood work contiguous to one of the cupolas in A. Hartupee & Co's., machine shop, corner of First avenue and Short street, had taken fire from the heated furnace, and broken out in a blaze. It was speedily discovered by the private watchman, and extinguished by a hydrant hose.

Had the discovery been made half an hour later the entire establishment could scarcely have been saved.

EDUCATIONAL.

Another Possible Change in Text Books—The Course at the Ward Schools.

The principal business before the Central Board of Education which meets tomorrow afternoon, will be the report of the committee on text books and grades. The legislature of 1871-72 passed a law for Allegheny county, providing that text books should be changed but once in three years. The public in general were satisfied with this arrangement, and believed that a triennial examination and adoption of books, would produce the best general result. But by an interpretation of the State Superintendent of schools, the act is made to mean that any book or series of books may be brought up for change that have not been adopted within the preceding three years. The consequence is that there is likely to be a continual irritation in the public mind, until the matter is remedied by future legislation. The committee will also submit a report recommending an addition of a year to the Ward school course, so that pupils who are unable to avail themselves of the extended course in the High School will have a chance to supply the deficiency to a certain extent. The committee propose to add as the course of study for the closing year at the Ward schools: Reading and spelling continued; composition continued, and elocution; etymological and syntactical parsing and correction of false syntax continued; writing continued; complete elements of Algebra; History reviewed, and Constitutions of United States and State of Pennsylvania; music continued; drawing continued; elements of Natural Philosophy and of Physiology. The selection of Readers and Grammars for the schools will also be considered.

Almost Suffocated to Death.

On Saturday a gentlemen registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel as Jasper Pilkey, and was assigned to a room. Last evening as the clerk was about to place a new comer in Pilkey's room, the hotel being over-crowded, he discovered the door locked, and, on calling, received no answer. He bursted in the door, found the room full of gas, and the inmate insensible Dr. Arthurs was called, and resuscitated Pilkey, who explained that, when retiring, he had undertaken the experiment of blowing out the gas with the result stated.

PROF. CURRY of this city has been appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Stabbing Affray.

John Cantley was stabbed in the neck, close to the jugular vein, and in the side over a lower rib, during a Saturday night's row on Penn, near the corner of Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. He was taken to the lock-up, and subsequently to the Twelfth Ward Hospital, and his wounds dressed. His wounds are serious, but are not considered dangerous, unless inflammation should supervene.

James Williams was arrested about six o'clock on Sunday morning on suspicion of having been the assailant, and lodged in jail to await the result of Cantley's injuries.

The Temperance Question.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Temperance men are again coming prominently before the public. M. S. A. Mowatt, of Brooklyn, the favorite of the Liquor Men's Association, is to lecture this evening in Butler, St. M. E. Church, where he is, evidently, going to deal pointedly with the liquor list, published in Saturday's journals. Those interested in the entire question—and who are not—ought to be present.

An important meeting of the Temperance Alliance will be held at their rooms this day at 11½ A. M.

BRICELAND, the Washington county murderer, is dangerously ill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARD'S

FLUID DENTIFRICE

TOOTH WASH!

Is unquestionably the finest preparation in use for the preservation of the teeth and gums. It removes all impurities from the teeth. It removes all spongy loose from the gums, and hardens them. It imparts a sweet aroma to the breath. It cleanses the mouth. It possesses great curative powers for all diseases of the mouth and is an excellent gargle for ulcerated sore throat.

It is no new untried article, but has stood the test of 40 years' experience, and to-day stands unsurpassed.

Manufactured and sold in Pittsburgh only at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

84 Market street, Corner Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 196 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 196 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted. Feb27:1y6

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffi cient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in fulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in part or all or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 196 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 196 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar5:1yd&w

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme! 50,000 NUMBERS.

Class E to be Drawn May 31, 1873.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $200,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2443 ST. LOUIS

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

JOHN H. FOWLER, Marshall township.
JOSEPH COULTER, Coulterville.
Butler county, Pa.
ap 26:6t 1873. mar29-6tW

$475 A MONTH to Agents. Articles new, and staple as flour. C. M. LINGTON, Chicago. my10.13tW

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Great success. Send for circular. Agents wanted. All in a hurry to secure territory. Send for circular. Agents wanted. All in a hurry to secure territory. Send for circular. Agents wanted. All in a hurry to secure territory

The Kelloggites.

MORE VIOLENCE BY THE USURPER

He Endeavors to Arm the Negroes.

BADGER DRIVEN BACK BY DEBLANC

The Resisters Well Armed and Provisioned.

The Position of the Government.

Badger's Position Precarious.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, NEW IBERIA, May 8.—The latest advices from St. Martinsville report that the situation is unchanged. During the skirmish yesterday a young lady of sixteen was wounded in the neck, and one man in the arm. It appears that the police fired on some houses, thinking that there were armed men within. Badger's position is considered precarious, and his retreat may be expected at any time.

The Sherman Dispatch Contradicted.

There is official authority for denying the authenticity of the dispatch published to-day, dated New Orleans 7, and purporting to be from General Sherman to Governor Kellogg.

The bar of the District Courts will meet to-morrow, and the Court of Claims on Saturday, to take action regarding the death of Chief Justice Chase.

An extra *Republican* says: General Emory has received the following dispatch, and will act upon the instructions without delay:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1873.
General W. H. Emory Commanding the Department of New Orleans, La.

If in your judgement more troops are needed in Louisiana, make your call clear and specific, and we will endeavor to supply them.

[Signed,] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The troops at Jackson, Mississippi and other points, have received marching orders under the above instructions.

A special dispatch from Jackson says: "The entire garrison will leave here to-night for Louisiana."

FRANKLIN, La., May 8.—Forty-three mounted policemen left Brashier to-night. If pushed on, they will probably reach here by two o'clock.

A meeting of citizens is now progressing at Evans Hall, the result of which will be known on the arrival of the Metropolitans.

The negroes seem quiet. They consider it a contest between the whites, in which they have no right to interfere so long as their rights are not interfered with.

J. J. Moore, colored representative from St. Mary, in the Legislature of 1870, advises his colored friends to stay at their homes.

We received the first mail to-night since Tuesday, and have had no information from the outside world except by telegraph and couriers.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Senator West telegraphed the following to Kellogg to-day from Washington:

"If you are threatened with violent combinations too fearful to be overcome by your State forces, and you think it necessary to require the aid of the forces of the United States, make a requisition upon the President in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. Simply stating the fact and that your Legislature cannot be convened, and I know that every means will be placed at your disposal, to fully maintain your authority."

Orders have been sent by the War Department this morning reinforcing General Emory.

No Boats for the Metropolitan.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 8.—About fifty mounted Metropolitans crossed the Teche to-day, en route for St. Martinsville. The balance, about fifty, returned to New Orleans this evening.

The U. S. troops are still here awaiting transportation. Arrangments had been made for transportation with agreement that the Deputy U. S. Marshall should not accompany them, the boats they were to leave on, came in sight, but from some unknown cause turned back in the direction of Franklin, leaving the troops on the wharf. They were very much disappointed in seeing the boat turn back, and anxious to reach their destination. The Metropolitans had orders to seize the steamer Flora; they saw her coming on about six A. M., and marched down to the wharf ready to seize her and start for St. Martinsville, but the Captain of the Flora, seeing them on the wharf immediately turned the boat and went in another direction. Many citizens were on the wharf, and evidently enjoyed the disappointment of the Metropolitans. It is generally believed that the U. S. troops will not get transportation for several days. The mails are being brought here overland. All quiet up to this hour.

A Mayor Imprisoned.

The Mayor of the town has been imprisoned for high treason.

The Negroes Urged to Arm.

The people here are less excited to day, but firm. All look for startling news. Some white men were heard urging the negroes to take up arms yesterday, and one threatened to buck and gag one of our best citizens for discountenancing such a proceeding.

The project, however, has failed, so far as the negroes are concerned. They say it is not their fight.

Badger's Advance and Retreat.

NEW IBERIA, May 7.—Couriers arriving from St. Martinsville this evening report skirmishing all day, with no serious results so far. Badger came out of town this evening with his Napoleon twelve pounder and twenty five men, to compel the citizens to retire. After firing a few rounds he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, large bodies of citizens being on all sides and rapidly closing in on him. The citizens are in excellent spirits and want for nothing. Wagons are coming in with supplies from all points and long distances. DeBlanc can capture the town any time he feels so disposed, but his object is more to resist Kellogg than to have any blood spilt. Several Metropolitans deserted to-day. Large numbers of citizens are ready to move when called upon.

The Position of the U. S. Government

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—The following was received to-day:

WASHINGTON, May 7.—To W. P. A. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana: The President directs me to say to you that he deprecates and aggressive policy, and that the United States authorities are not to be used except in an emergency. The officer in command of the department in which Louisiana is included has been sent full instructions in regard to the course the President desires him to pursue. You will therefore take no action which would require the sanction of the President without orders from this headquarters.

[Signed.] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Kellogg Wants to go Home.

The *Picayune* has the following: After the crack of the whip, or the pistol shot, or whatever it was that frightened Kellogg last evening, he jumped into his carriage and was driven at a furious rate to the St. Charles hotel. Kellogg got out and in a very nervous manner, as pale as a ghost, and enquired for Mr. Bob Rivers, proprietor of the hotel. When he came Kellogg seized him by the arm in a very excited manner, and hurried him into Rivers' back office. His first words were: Mr. Rivers, I am in great trouble.

Mr. Rivers—What is the trouble.

Kellogg—I have been shot at. I don't know what I have done to this people that they should desire to take my life. What shall I do? What shall I do? clasping his hands in his extreme agitation.

Mr. Rivers—I'll tell you what I would do if I were in your place. I would pack up my trunk and leave the city at once. The people don't want you here.

Kellogg asked—How can I get away with safety? I have tried to do my best for this people. Why should they desire to kill me?

Mr. Rivers—No, Governor, you have not done your best, You have deceived every man who has placed any confidence in your word.

You promised several gentlemen in my presence that if ever you became Governor you would not commission that negro Brown as Superintendent of Public Education, and you had not been in office twelve minutes before you had commissioned him, besides, you ought to know best yourself whether you were elected Governor or not, but you must be satisfied now that you are not even the choice of the negro, and every white man in the State repudiates you.

CAPTAIN JACK.

The Modocs Make a Sortie.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—The following was received from the Lava Beds to night:

LAVA BEDS, May 7, via YREKA, May 9.—The Modocs made a sortie to-day on a train returning to camp, on what is known as Island Whittier, (The Quartermaster and other stores having been removed from the former depot at the southeast corner of Tule Lake for want of lumber), capturing eleven mules, three horses and burned three wagons. Three of the escort, private Bargell, Co. B, 21 Infantry, Evans, Co. I, 21 Infantry, and Burns, Troop G, 1st Cavalry, were wounded while repelling the sortie.

MAY 8, 8 A. M.—Captain Lydecker, of the Engineer Corps, and the artist who accompanies him, Mr. Maybrodge, have since their arrival been actively engaged in taking views and sketches of the topography of the Lava Beds. Mr. Maybridge has taken in all fifty remarkable views.

Modoc Squaws Sent to the Reservation.

The Modoc squaws who were taken prisoners at the first battle in the Lava Beds, on April 15th, 16th and 17th, were forwarded yesterday by O. C. Applegate to Tainox reservation. Several large fires are burning in Jack's camp, within plain sight of this place.

The Wounded to be Removed.

LAVA BEDS, May 9.—All the wounded convalescent will be removed to-day and placed en route for Port Klamoth, under charge of assistant surgeon Malding, acting assistant surgeon B. S. Emig, is progressing very favorably under his wounds. Private, Benham, Company G. 12th Infantry, died on the evening of the 6th, in the hospital, from the effects of wounds received on the 26th ult.

The Whereabouts of the Modocs a Mystery.

LAVA BEDS, May 8, 4:15 P. M.—The day before yesterday two squaws who lived in Fairchilds' ranche, with one Reed Dixie and Artena Chokus, were sent out by him through instructions from General Davis to reconnoitre the position held by the Modocs at the time of their attack on Capt Thomas, to report on their strength and to ascertain if possible whether they had received reinforcements. The squaws returned yesterday, having been eighteen hours without water. They saw no Modocs, the idea being that Captain Jack had left for some other point where water could be obtained. On receipt of this information, the Warm Spring Indians, under Donald McKay, were ordered out with instructions to push forward to a point above alluded, to discover the Modocs. The large fires mentioned in the foregoing were signals from Captain McKay that the Modocs had vacated their fortifications and had gone to some other point not defineable just now.

The indications now are that the Modocs are entirely out of the beds, but in what direction they are gone, singly or in small bands or *en masse* is impossible to surmise.

Dead Bodies Found.

The Warm Springs are reported to have found the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and three of our soldiers. They also found two dead Modocs in the vicinity first mentioned. A portion of the command go out to-morrow for the purpose of bringing in the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and those who died with him in the field.

Sinking Rapidly

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Lieutenant Harris, wounded in the recent fight with the Modocs, is reported to be sinking rapidly. It is thought he cannot recover.

NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn Gas Strikers.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Brooklyn gas men, failing to get the advance to $3 75 a day and a guarantee of its payment for a year, quit work to-day. Germans are already employed to take the place of the strikers.

Bank Statement.

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase, $3,966,800; specie increase, $1,533,800; legal tenders increase, $1,892,690; net deposits increase, $6,247,200; circulation decrease, $40,900.

The Case of Tweed.

The District Attorney has served notices on the counsel for William M. Tweed that his case would be called for trial on Monday. This is the famous case in which the jury disagreed some months ago. The counsel for Tweed met to-day to consult and prepare for his defence. One reason for the action of the District Attorney is the failure of the bill in the Legislature to extend the time in which cases of the nature of Tweed's became out lawed.

The Goodrich Mystery.

James alias "Pop" Tighe has been arrested in this city on information connecting him with the murder of Charles W. Goodrich, in Brooklyn.

THE POLARIS.

Failure of the Last Artic Expedition.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALL.

Nineteen Survivors Rescued From an Iceberg.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. TYSON—ADVENTURES OF THE PARTY.

The United States Consul's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following dispatch has just been received, dated St. Johns, May 8—To the Secretary of State, Washington City—I have just returned from Bay Roberts. Captain Tyson reports having reached north latitude eighty-two degrees sixteen minutes. He reached winter quarters in September, 1871, in latitude eighty-one degrees thirty-eight minutes, longitude sixty-one degrees forty-four minutes. Captain Hall died of apoplexy on the 8th of October, 1871. He was buried about half a mile southeast of the ship's quarters. He crossed Kane's Polar Sea. It is said to be a strait about fourteen miles wide, with the appearance of open water north. He left winter quarters on August 17, 1872. The vessel got on her beam ends on the 15th of the same month; from thence she drove south to latitude seventy-seven degrees thirty-five minutes, when the ship, owing to the heavy pressure of the ice, broke away from her moorings, and the part of the crew now here were drifted away south. The vessel was last seen under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland island. The Polaris is without boats. She lost two in a northern expedition, two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson, one was burnt to make water for the crew and the other is now in Bay Roberts. The crew lost the vessel on the 15th of October, 1872. They were picked up last April by the Tigress, in latitue fifty-three degress, thirty minutes, having been one hundred and nine-seven days on the ice. No lives were lost. When last on board she made no more water than during the past winter and fall, but had received heavy injury to her stern, causing her to leak badly. The names of the crew here are Captain Tyson, Fred. Myer, John Heron, W. C. Kruger, Fred. Janka, Wm. Niederman, Fred. Antuig, Gus. Linguist, Peter Johnson and Wm. Jackson, the Esquimaux, Joe Hannah and child, Hans Christain, of Kane's expedition, wife and four children, the youngest only eight months old. The Polaris is in charge of Captain Buddington. The crew have lived on a few ounces of bread daily, and latterly on raw seals, eating the skins, entrails and all, for the past two months, and all are in good health. Captain Tyson does not expect that the Polaris will get clear before July, if in a condition to come here. There were fourteen left on board, with plenty of provisions, and if the vessel be not fit to come home they can easily construct boats for their safety. All have been provided for in Bay Roberts and will come here on Monday.

F. N. MALLOY, U. S. Consul.

The Story Told by Captain Tyson.

Captain Tyson, who is suffering from swelled legs and feet, furnishes the following statement:

On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessinsack and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude eighty-two degrees and sixteen minutes, when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay, latitude eighty-one degrees and thirty-eight minutes, longitude sixty-one degrees and forty-four minutes. We were frozen up until the 5th of September. On the 10th of October Captain Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick, and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy. We passed the winter at Polaris Bay. On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to reach the north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore and returned overland on the 8th of July. We started for home on the 12th of August, and on the 15th were beset with ice in latitude eighty degrees and two minutes. We drifted from there down to latitude seventy-seven degrees and thirty-five minutes, when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, &c., on the ice,

The Vessel Being Reported Leaking

very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours, when the pressure ceased. I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more than she was doing all summer.

Breaking of the Ice.

I went on the ice again and shortly after it began to crack, and in a few minutes afterwards broke in many places. The vessel broke from her fastenings and was soon

Lost to Sight in the Surrounding Storm.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the Winter, and seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach the shore, in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the Winter. Getting about half way to the shore with our heavily laden boats, our progress became hard as the drifting ice, and I was compelled to haul on the ice again.

Provisions Saved.

At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cans of pemmican, eleven and a half bags of bread, ten dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, fourteen hams, one small bag of chocolate, weighing twenty pounds; some musk or ox skins, a few blankets, a number of rifles and ammunition. In the morning, knowing that I had

Not Provisions Enough

and other articles of food, clothing, compasses, &c., on the abatement of the gale I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three, owing to bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about southwest. On its clearing up I found myself within about eight miles of what I supposed to be the east coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak I could not trasport boats and provisions to land until it grew stronger. While here I discovered my other boat, bread, &c., and saved all.

The Ice Grew Firm.

I made another attempt to reach the shore, carrying everything in the boats and draging them on their keel. The ice being exceedingly rough we stove both boats. We succeeded on the first of November in getting about

Half Way to Shore.

Night came on us and very stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken and we were drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land for several days, bad weather continuing all through the month of November. We built snow houses and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women and five children in all. We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic Winter. In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals. Through that month we supported ourselves on

Bears and Seals' Flesh.

wasting neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough food in this way to last us until the middle of May, had we not been driven to sea by a strong westerly gale in the latter part of March, our floe piece being then reduced from five miles in circumference to about twenty yards in diameter. We left the peice on the first of April, and abandoned nearly all of our meat, a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins and other articles, taking a portion of the meat in the boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard on account of the boats being so deeply laden. I regained

The Outer Edge of the Pack

of ice on the 3d of April, and succeeded in getting a little farther on the pack. On the 4th a heavy northeast gale set in, a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it in small pieces, so that we had to live on small pans, as we could not put the boat out, neither could we find seals for food, and we were

Reduced Almost to Starvation.

On the 21st of April we sighted a polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while two Esquimaux secreted themselves behind a piece of ice, enticing the bear near enough to us to kill him. A few days after this we got our boat in the water and worked our way west and southwest, and continued to work every opportunity to the westward, in hopes of reaching the Labrador coast and getting temporary relief. We were

Picked up by the Steamship Tigress.

Captain Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in latitude fifty-three degrees and thirty-three minutes north, longitude fifty-five degrees west, or near Wolf Island, and about forty miles from land. The Polaris is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get North in the Spring of 1872.

A Providential Meeting.

The Tigress fell in with a party in a dense fog and providentially struck the very floe on which they were, otherwise they must have perished. They all seem tolerably well.

Captain Tyson complained of swelled legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left the Polaris all on board were in good health.

How the Polaris Left Them.

In reference to the way in which the Polaris got away from the party which was rescued from off the iceberg Captain Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking she would soon come to their relief. "I set my colors," he said, "as she steamed down along the shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in the bend of the land, and behind what I took to be Northumberland Island. The piece of ice I was on commenced drifting southward as the wind hauled to the northeast, opening a little bay to the northeast of Northumberland Island. I saw the vessel in the harbor there; her sails were furled, no smoke was issuing from her smoke stack that I could see. I then attempted to bring my boats across the floe in an easterly direction,

Hoping to Find Water

and reach the shore. I succeeded in dragging one boat across, took to the water and attempted to reach the shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast, and the gale was blowing fresh, with great violence, from the northeast and snowing very fast and drifting. I was driven back on the ice again and compelled to haul my boat out. Night closed on me and carried us to the southwest. In the morning we were about thirty miles southwest of where the ship went in harbor. A heavy sea was running, which broke up my floe piece, separating us from six bags of bread and one boat. I saw a vessel under steam and canvas rounding a point to the northwest. Thinking she would come to our relief I gave myself no extra anxiety, but soon we were doomed to disappointment, and, from that time until the Tigeress rescued us, we never got a glimpse of the Polaris.

Officers and Crew of the Ill Fated Polaris.

The following is a correct list of the officers and crew of the ill fated Polaris: C. G. Hall, Captain, Cincinnati; Hubbard C. Chester, first mate, Norwalk, Conn.; Sidney I. Buddington, sailing master, Groton, Ct.; Wm. M. Merton, second mate, New Jersey; Emil Schuman, chief engineer, native of Saxony; lived at Hoboken; D. Bessels, leader of scientific corps, native of Middlebury, Prussia; Fred Meyer, meteorologist, of the signal corps, Washington; John Wilson, second engineer, native of Scotland, lived in New York; Walter Campbell, fireman, native of Scotland, and nephew of John Wilson; S. Bergren, fireman, native of Hamburg; A. C. Tyson, ice pilot, Brooklyn; Charles Brunt, cook, native of Hamburg; John Barter, stewart, native of Scotland; Herman Silmons, native of Prussia; Henry Hobby, native of Prussia; Fred Antig, native of Prussia; Wm. Jessup, native of Hull, England; G. W. Linguist, native of Sweeden; Joseph Manch, J. W. C. Kruger, native of Prussia; Peter Johnson, native of Denmark; Esquimaux Joe, wife and child. Captain Hall leaves a wife and two children and a daughter and son, who are living at Cincinnati. Emil Schuman, the chief engineer, has a wife living in this city. Joseph Manch, one of the seamen, was a brother of the celebrated African traveller, Manch

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

A Man and Wife, Rather than Bear the Ills of this World, Fly to Others they Know not Of.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A special from Keokux, to the *Democrat*, gives further particulars concerning the double suicide in Hamburg county telegraphed this morning. The forgeries in which Wallingford were implicated were much more extensive than at first reported, and had been carried on by an organized band of thieves and forgers. It is stated that over two thousand acres of land in Iowa have been sold on forged deeds by means of which a very large sum of money had been obtained. A writen confession of Wallingford discloses the names of the parties engaged with him in the forgeries. They are Wm. John, George and Jas. Rhodes, Geo. Ball, J. H. Baker, an old man named Roseberry, and sons of a man named Scott. These men have been arrested, but the ring leader fled, but the officers are now in his pursuit.

THE ARTIC FAILURE.

Dr. Hayes on Captain Hall's Expedition.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

Dr. Hayes on Captain Hall's Expedition.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Dr. J. J. Hayes, the Artic explorer, in an interview relative to the failure of the Hall Expedition, expressed the opinion that the Polaris was unfit for the service, and that injury to the vessel was caused by defects in her build. Captain Hall, said the Doctor, was four hundred and sixty-four miles from the North Pole. He (Hall) has proven what I have predicted long ago, that Smith's sound was navigable and was the true passage into the open Polar sea, which he seems to have reached. Why he was driven back I cannot tell—probably by drifting ice fields or gales of wind—but I have no doubt that he had reached Polar sea.

There is one remarkable fact about his explorations. He had constant sunshine all the time, and the survivors who were drifting down the south waters were all the time without a ray of sunshine. I can't understand why the ship, when it was so near Northumberland Island, would draw up before ice and discharge its cargo on it. I think there was dissension on board and it looks to me as though this party had been determined to leave the ship. There is a mystery about this part of the report that I cannot fathom. I think Captain Hall has done a glorious thing. He has gone further north with his ship than any human being ever did before him, although others have gone as far in sledges. Captain Hall seems to have broken the ice bergs of Smith's sound, which baffled both previous expeditions and succeeding in reaching a point where both Kane and I claim to have seen the open Polar sea, in latitude eighty-two degrees sixteen minutes, the most northerly latitude ever reached by any ship. His ship was two hundred and nineteen miles further north than Kanes ship. I can't understand why the survivors were left to the mercies of the floe unless there was difficulty on board the ship. At the outset at Drisco there was some difficulty between Hall and Buddington. This was settled by the Captain of the Congress. There was something very mysterious about Captain Hall's death. I would not like to say that he was killed by one of his men in mutiny, but it would almost look so. I have never known of any one dying in that region of apoplexy, and Captain Hall certainly did not look like an apoplectic man. I think there is a strong probability that the people on board the Polaris are safe, and the vessel will be back here by September. The men who deserted the ship probably did so because of Hall's death. He was a brave and resolute man and set out with the determination to reach the North Pole if it would take him five years to do it. He was one of the pluckiest men I ever saw, and would certainly have stayed two years more to accomplish his purpose, if death had spared him—death or murder—I don't know which.

KING COTTON.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1873.

	Bales.
Net receipts for all U. S. ports during the week	43,371
Last year	17,665
Total to date	3,291,907
Last year	2,616,823
Exports for week	47,403
Last year	15,494
Total to date	2,145,903
Last year	1,774,711
Stock at all United States ports	412,998
Last year	259,688
Stock at all interior towns	79,787
Last year	38,124
Stock at Liverpool	781,000
Last year	912,680
Stock, American, afloat for Great Britain	200,000
Last year	147,000

BUFFALO, May 10.—In a pigeon shooting match here to-day between Ward of Toronto and Johnson of Jersey City for five hundred dollars, Ward killed forty single and forty three double; Johnson forty-four single and thirty-seven double.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1873.

The Centennial Commission was engaged yesterday in executive session. It met this morning, and again went into executive session.

At the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention the eighth section of the Judiciary article was adopted, as follows:

Said Courts in Philadelphia and the county of Allegheny, respectively, shall, from time to time, as [illegible] more of its Judges to hold the Criminal Courts of said district in such manner as may be directed by law:

Jugde Woodward offered and advocated a section for the establishment in counties of one hundred thousand population, of Courts of Probate, consisting of one or more judges, to take the place of the Orphans' Courts, Registers' Court, and office of Register of Wills. It also provided for auditing of accounts filed in said Courts by the Judges and clerks thereof, without expense to the parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding should nominate an auditor, whom the Court may, in its discretion, appoint, and in such case the auditor's fees shall be paid by the parties.

The section was finally withdrawn.

A portion of the article relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas was then proceeded with, when the following section was passed:

Section 9. Every Judge of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of his office, and within his district, be a Justice of the Oyer and Terminer general jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and shall be a justice of the peace therein, as far as relates to criminal matters, and shall be competent to hold Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court thereof.

The next session was as follows:

The party accused, as well as the Commonwealth, may, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law, remove indictment and proceedings of a transcript thereof, for review into the Supreme Court when authorized by law.

Mr. Hunsicker offered a substitute as follows.

In every criminal case, the accused, as well as the Commonwealth, may remove the indictment, record and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review in the same manner as civil cases are now removed and reviewed, but such removal shall not, except in capital cases, be a supersedias, unless the Judge before whom the case was tried shall certify that the same is a proper one for review.

Mr. Hunsicker's amendment was finally carried by a large affirmative vote. The Convention then adjourned.

The Constitutional Convention was called to order at ten o'clock, by the President, Mr. Meredith, and at 11:45 went into Committee of the Whole, Gen. White in the chair, on the article relating to the Judiciary.

Section 11. Judges of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of *certiorari* to Justices of the Peace and other inferior Courts, not of record, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and right and justice be done—was agreed to.

Sec. 12. When there is more than one Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district, any two or more of them may sit in banc or in joint session for any purpose, not appellate, which may be authorized by law—was lost.

Sec. 13. Until otherwise directed by law, the Common Pleas Districts shall continue as they are. Additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall be elected at the first general election after this Constitution shall take effect in the following Districts: First District, composed of the city of Philadelphia, two Judges; Third District, composed of the counties of Northampton, and Lehigh, one Judge; Fifth District, composed of the county of Allegheny, one Judge; Tenth District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong, two Judges; Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, one Judge; Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, one Judge; Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Butler and Lawrence, one Judge; Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of York and Adams, one Judge; Twenty fifth District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, one Judge; Twenty-eighth District, composed of the counties of Mercer and Venango, one Judge.

After considerable opposition, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Armstrong, suggested that the section be voted down, which was done.

Sec. 14.—Justices of the peace and aldermen shall be elected at the election to be held on the third Tuesday in February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and whenever thereafter vacancies shall occur, by the qualified electors in the several townships, boroughs and wards for the term of five years, to commence thirty days after the date of their election, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. The number of such offices shall not exceed one for every township, borough, or ward, and no person shall be elected to such office unless he is a citizen of the United States, a qualified elector of good moral character, temperate habits, resident within the State for three years, within the township, borough or ward for one year next preceding his election, nor if he has been convicted of any infamous crime or been remanded by judgment of a court from any office of trust or profit. Any justice of the peace or alderman may be removed from office by the judgment of any court of record having civil jurisdiction held within the county or city where he resides, upon complaint of any ten citizens, and due proof upon hearing of such misconduct or unfitness for office, as shall be declared by law sufficient ground for removal. In each city having a population exceeding two hundred thousand, there shall be established in lieu of the office of alderman and justice of the peace, as now exists, one court, not of record, of police and small causes, for each thirty thousand inhabitants; such Court shall be held by Judges learned in the law, who shall have been admitted to and shall have had at least five years practice in the Judicial district in which said city is located. Their term of office shall be seven years; they shall be elected on a general ticket, by all the qualified voters of such city. They shall be compensated only by fixed salaries; shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, as is now exercised by Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, and such other jurisdiction as may be from time to time prescribed by law. All costs in criminal cases and taxes on business of such courts, and all fines and penalties, shall be discharged only by a direct payment into the treasury.

This section was discussed by several delegates, and amendments proposed; but without reaching a vote the Committee rose at 1:05, with leave to sit again.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1873.

At ten o'clock the Constitutional Convention reassembled, President Meredith in the chair. Mr. John M. Purviance, of Butler, offered resolutions relative to the death of Chief Justice Chase, which were adopted.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, sent up a resolution that the Convention shall adjourn *sine die* on or before the fourth day of July next.

General White, of Indiana, moved to postpone the question for the present, on [illegible] resulting in ayes, 46; nays, 26, and the motion was carried.

Judge Woodward, Chairman of the Committee on Private Corporations, foreign and domestic, other than railroads and canals, and religious and charitable corporations and societies, made a lengthy report, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole, General White, (Indiana) in the Chair, and resumed discussion of the seventh section of the article on Judiciary, which is as follows: For the city of Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for six years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; and one chief clerk for each of said courts, to be appointed by such court, and to hold office for six years, subject to removal by said court. The said Prothonotary, and the said chief clerks, shall respectively appoint such assistants as may be necessary, and the said Prothonotary and chief clerks and their assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by the said city and all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the commonwealth, shall be paid by such prothonotary into the city treasury. Each Court shall have its seperate dockets, except the judgement docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said Courts and of the Circuit Court, as are or may be directed by law.

A large number of amendments offered were voted down, except one by Mr. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, which gives to the prothonotaries alone the power of appointing assistants.

The section was then adopted by a large majority.

STILL ON THE WAR PATH.

"Credit Mobilier, Back-Pay, Harrisburg Corruption, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Swindling," Etc.

Another Blast Against the Ringers From Grant's U. S. District Attorney.

No reply being ventured to the first manifesto of Bucher Swoope, regarding the packed Republican Convention held by Mackey, Errett & Co., a few days ago, that man does not seem disposed to let up, and so on yesterday, he leads a second attack and tells us some little of what he knows regarding "State Politics." He says:

"No politician of ordinary intelligence can fail to perceive that the ties of party in the Republican organization are looser than they have ever been in any previous period of its history. The Credit Mobilier scandal, the back-pay steal, the corruption at Harrisburg, the municipal swindling, both in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and the control of the party machinery by men utterly unworthy of confidence or respect, have produced a deep impression upon the people, and have disgusted thousands of voters, who have no other interest in politics than to secure an honest and efficient administration of public and governmental affairs.

"It will be wise, then, for those who assume to be political leaders, to consider well this fact, and to realize at once that the party will only unite in the support of candidates of spotless reputations and undoubted qualifications for the positions they are to fill. Republicans have borne much in the past. For the sake of the success of great principles, they have shut their eyes to many minor evils, and have tacitly consented to the dictation and control of men who commanded neither their confidence nor respect. But that day is over. The policy and principles of the party are established for nearly four years to come. They do not and cannot enter directly into the coming State contest. The one overshadowing object in it is, to get men, in the offices to be filled, of integrity and ability, and, unless such men are nominated, the ticket will be as certainly as it will be deservedly defeated. The "party whip" may be wielded as vigorously and as shamelessly as it has been heretofore, but it will be wielded in vain. Its "crack," in the hands of those who now hold it, will only serve to excite opposition, and remind all to whom it is applied how their fidelity in the past was only made the opportunity for successful rascality and corruption.

"It is to be hoped that timely warnings and faithful admonitions may be sufficient to produce such a reform within the party as will secure the selection of candidates in all respects worthy of the support and confidence of the people. If the self-constituted leaders, who certainly possess a fair share of political sagacity, are not blinded by their past success in party manipulation, they will see the propriety of yielding to the popular demand for able and upright men, and will stop "fixing" delegates, so that the great mass of the organization may be truly represented in the Convention. It is only thus that they can secure a victory this fall, and while, if they persist in their plans, defeat will be a blessing to the party, it will be disaster and death to them."

There is no man in Pennsylvania that knows more of the inside workings of the Republican ring than Mr. Swoope. He knows how the swindling he alludes to, the majority in Philadelphia and other portions of the State has been secured, but it remains to be seen if the ring can close his mouth, which the leaders are trying to do a delegation we learn having determined to visit Washington and appeal to the President. Will they be successful?

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

A Decaying Body Found in the Woods near Mt. Vernon, Fayette County—Strong Suspicions of Foul Play—On the Trail of the Supposed Murderer.

Telegrams from Greensburg, Pa., bring the news of a horrible murder. It appears that on Sunday afternoon, May 11th, between three and four o'clock, near the Westmoreland county line, in Bullskin township, Fayette county, about one and a half miles southeast of Mt. Vernon, on Chestnut Ridge, the body of Henry Tedrow, aged about nineteen years, was found in a semi-putrid condition, his eyes picked out by birds, and his nose gnawed off by worms. He had been missing from home since the 20th of March. Tedrow, in the opinion of the jury empanelled to hold an inquest on the corpse, had been murdered. Besides the secreted situation of the body, the coat of the dead man was found about two miles distant.

Ledrow left his home in Laurelville, Fayette county, to go to a distillery in Westmoreland county, and was accompanied by Wm. Kendall. On the way back the two men quarrelled and Kendall returned home alone. Ledrow was never seen from that time until his body was found. [illegible] tion to Ledrow, and made two or three contradictory statements as to the place where he had parted company with him. His pocket book was found near the body, but there was no money in it, although it is said deceased had money in his possession when last seen. Suspicion rests strongly upon Kendall, but he has not yet been arrested, although he has been traced as far as Connellsville.

The discovery of the body created the greatest excitement and indignation in the neighborhood for miles around. Quite a number of persons went from Mt. Pleasant to the scene. So furious were the people that it is thought had the suspected murderer then been caught a very brief trial would have been allowed him.

New Well.

The Titusville *Courier* of Wednesday says: Mr. Marcus Brownson, of this city struck a new well on his eighty acre tract, on the Walker Farm, near Argyle, on Saturday last, and it is now pumping at the rate of one hundred and fifty barrels daily. We congratulate Mr. Brownson on his success.

Pittsburgh Female College—Spring Term.

Parents or guardians, who desire to educate their daughters, can enter them to-day at the Pittsburgh Female college, as their spring term is just opened. The charges will include only the half term, and the new pupils will have the same advantage in every respect with those previously entered. The term has been a very prosperous one, and it is gratifying to know that all the departments have been kept up to the high standard fixed for them. Parents should not fail to give their daughters the opportunity of enjoying the advantages which this institution offers for securing a thorough education. Full information can be obtained by calling on or addressing I. C. Pershing, D. D., the President.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A South Side Dairyman, in the Absence of His Wife and Children, Severs His Jugular Artery With a Table Knife—Coroner's Inquest.

A shocking suicide was committed on the South Side yesterday, the victim being a well known dairyman of the Twenty-fourth ward, named Anthony Schattung. The circumstances of the case are peculiarly singular. Schattung was seventy-two years old; had been living near what is now Thirty-third street, in old Ormsby borough on the hillside above the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad; was in the enjoyment of good health up to the time of his death, and with the exception of minor financial difficulties, was apparetly surrounded by all the comforts that a man of his age could desire.

For some time past, however, he has been brooding over his fancied financial entanglements, but no suspicions were entertained by his wife or family that he meditated any attempt on his life. He had become

INVOLVED IN DEBT

to a slight extent, and had recently been the defendant in four suits before several South Side justices of the peace. He owed his landlord about $200 for rent, and yesterday his household goods were to have been sold to satisfy this claim. About seven o'clock in the morning he rose, eat a slight breakfast and told his wife to go over to a neighbor's in order to avoid the unpleasant visit of the constable, whose duty it was to execute the sale. During the day his wife and family—three sons and two daughters, with the two small children of one of the daughters, all except the little ones, well up in years—were absent. At half-past four o'clock Mrs Schattung returned home, and finding the front door that she had left open locked, went around to the back entrance, and on going to her husband's sleeping room was horrified to find him lying on the floor, his head surrounded by a

POOL OF BLOOD,

and life extinct. Near by was a common table knife covered with blood, where it had fallen from the dying suicide's grasp. Completely overcome at this horrible spectacle, she ran to the nearest house, and informed them of the occurrence. In the meantime the rest of the family had returned, and the ghastly deed was apprehended in all its terrible reality. Anthony Schattung, while under the influence of temporary delirium, it is supposed, caused by brooding over his troubles, had taken his life with his own hand. There lay their father, the head of the family, a bloody knife by his side and his throat cut.

The knife was not very sharp, but he had managed to completely sever the jugular artery.

THE INQUEST.

Deputy Coroner Logan was notified and proceeded in the evening to the scene of the tragic occurrence. A jury was empannelled and an inquest held. The testimony of Mrs. Schattung, and the elder children was taken, and the facts, as stated, developed. It appeared also that deceased had recently sold out his dairy, and along with it seventeen cows, for which he had received notes from the several purchasers to the amount of $1,000, payable in six months. These not having matured, and his debts preying upon his mind undoubtedly led to the commission of the rash act. One of his sons testified that their father had been out all last Tuesday night, and came home next morning drenched to the skin. He had been to the river, and their inference was that he had undertaken self-destruction by drowning, but was deterred for some motive, only to renew the attempt with the result given.

The jury under the circumstances, were obliged to return a verdict of "Death by suicide."

Schattung was widely known in Brownstown and throughout the entire upper portion of the South Side; had leased largely of the McClurg estate, and had held for a long time past the pic-nic grounds generally known as Schattung's Grove.

The unfortunate affair created widespread excitement as soon as it became known, and attracted a large crowd of the curious, who are ever on the alert for something to allay their morbid appetites.

The remains will be held to await the arrival of a married son from Ohio.

AN INCIDENT.

After the jury had viewed the body, and while the inquest, which was held in the kitchen, was in progress, one of the crowd of witnesses and spectators in attendance happened, in his efforts to find comfortable standing room, to step on something soft in a corner. On stooping down he observed a bundle on the floor, which he examined and found to contain a chubby little baby, snuggly coiled in innocent slumber, too young to realize the terrible event that had happened its grandpa.

THE SALTSBURG MYSTERY.

Arrest of Michael Kirchner, a Coal Miner, on Suspicion of Having Murdered Lizzie Mess.

Another step was taken yesterday toward unraveling the mystery that surrounds the recent killing of Lizzie Mess at Saltsburg, by the arrest of Michael Kirchner, a coal miner, against whom suspicion has been directed since the hearing on last Wednesday. Kirchner bears the reputation of having been the accepted lover of the murdered girl, and is now regarded as the only one against whom suspicion can attach. While on the stand last Wednesday his manner and replies, added to previous circumstances, convinced the detectives and others that there was ground for suspecting him of the deed. At the time, these circumstances were known to the press generally, but, with a desire to further the ends of justice the reporters, with scarcely an exception, forbore their publication. As it is, we are in possession of facts bearing directly upon the case, and refrain from giving them to our readers until they are developed at the hearing. We may say, however, that the network of circumstances against Kirchner is strong, and will bear heavily upon him at the forthcoming hearing.

Detective Seth Wilmot, who has worked up the case, brought Kirchner to the city last evening, and lodged an information for murder against him. The Mayor committed the accused to jail for a hearing.

Personal.

Dr. Helmbold to the front again. We are glad to see that during the Doctor's temporary residence in Europe, the supply of his genuine Extract Buchu—the only known specific for urinary disorders and obscure complaints in either sex—has been supplied from his formula and apparatus by his representative here. The genuine article bears the Doctor's signature, and is probably the best known and most valuable remedy of the kind in the world. John F. Henry, New York, sole agent. my10:eod-1wd

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Swoope Goes for Mackey, Errett & Co.

It is generally known that the recent Radical County Convention was run by the Treasury ring—was packed with delegates who were known could be relied upon to carry out the edicts of the ring managers—who are to work for the nomination of R. W. Mackey for Treasurer, and any one said managers have agreed or will agree upon for Supreme Judge. If any one doubt these statements, let them study what Butcher Swoope says, not that we think he is any better or more honest than the rest of them—but that he is a disappointed man; he can't get all he wants—he can't be the "grand mogul" and he is too independent to play second fiddle to Mackey, Errett & Co.

First he (Swoope) insinuates what many people know that the Republican State Convention for August 13, has been called merely to "ratify nominations already made by the caucus that claims to manage and control the State." He then tells us that "if they succeed the result will be overwhelming and disastrous defeat to the party." The following two paragraphs we copy entire:

"It is perfectly well known to all men of ordinary intelligence, that State election was carried because of the fear that the loss of Pennsylvania would demoralize the national canvass, and jeopardize the Presidential ticket. Thousands of active and earnest Republicans worked like beavers for the State ticket, who would not have stretched a finger to have saved it from defeat to the Republican cause in the great contest that followed. But in the coming canvass there will be nothing to preserve the candidates from defeat but their own merits. If they are "tainted" men—or men unqualified to fill the position with credit to themselves and honor to the State, or men known to be allied to the corrupt cliques and rings that seem to have got possession of the party machinery, they will be defeated. The great body of Republicans are tied to the thraldom of the party, and are determined that it shall be purified and elevated—that it shall be relieved of the incubus that rests upon it in Pennsylvania, even if it has to be accomplished by the defeat of the candidates that may be foisted upon it by these corrupt managers.

"We sincerly hope, however, that it will not be nesessary to submit to any such direful catastrophe to accomplish the relief and purification of our organization. Hence we call upon the people throughout the State to take the matter in their own hands *now*, to attend to the selection of delegates, and not to permit some little coterie of the "slaves of the ring" in each county to constitute themselves in to a convention and select delegates to do the bidding of their masters. *We had a Convention in this county a few days ago that represented nobody but those who were in it. There were no primary elections held in many of the districts, yet full fledged delegates, armed with certificates and credentials, appeared at the time and place for the Convention, organized, did what they were told to do, and adjourned.* Does any one suppose that so bald a performance as this will command the confidence, respect, or support of the people? And if it is repeated in the State Convention, can any ticket, thus nominated, be elected?"

The recently purched organ of the ring now has the floor.

MILITARY.

The Rowley Court Martial.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the court martial appointed to try Brig. Gen. Rowley, of the Second Brigade, 18th Division, N. S. G., was duly convened at the Central Armory, by the President, Maj. Gen. Huidekooper, of Meadville. There were present Maj. Gen. Gallagher and Lt. Col. C. W. Hazzard, A. A. G., both of the Seventeenth Division. Three members of the court were found to be absent, and it was decided to advise with Gov. Hartranft as to the course to be pursued. Subsequently a dispatch was received from the Governor appointing officers to fill the vacancy on the court. As the telegram was regarded as informal, not having come through the proper channels, (red tape) the court martial was adjourned till June 4th.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	117⅝
United States 6-20s, 1881, bid	118⅝
United States 6-20s, 1882	115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	118¼
United States 10-40s	113⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113⅝
Currency Sixes	115⅝
New 5 Per Cents	114½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

REMARKS—We can report an improved demand for most of the leading articles; this may to a certain extent be attributed to the improvement in the weather; there is, however, plenty of room for improvement. Our rivers are in fair boating order from one end to the other. The improvements in the roads leading to the city has increased the receipts of country produce very materially; as relates to prices that have taken place will be found noted in their proper place. Butter—The receipts have largely increased; we can report a good demand for choice lots at current rates; stocks appear to be accumulating, which make holders anxious to realize. Bacon—Holders very firm in thier views, the sales for local purposes being large, there is also an increasing demand for export; holders of round lots are evidently well pleased with the situation. Flour—The market continues to rule firm with a steady trade demand. The stock in first hands is not a large one; the high price of wheat continues to be a source of complaint with millers who contend that wheat is relatively higher than flour and that they have a hard row to hoe just at this time.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	1,675
Apples, bbls	285
Oats, sks	1,447
Butter, pks	38
Wheat, sks	1,020
Rye, sks	680
Bacon, tcs	37
Barley, sks	170
Cheese, bxs	195
Bacon, pcs	4,345
Corn, sks	170

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the usual advance is obtained

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing new or important; dealers furnishes the following quotations: Soda ash, favorite brands of common for window glass makers at 4¾a4⅞c; refined, for flint glass manufacturers at 6a6¼c; pots at 9 9¼c; pearls at 11a11½c; black lead at 5½a6c; nitrate soda at 4¾a5c.

APPLE BUTTER—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; sales range from 45a55c.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off; market firm with a good trade demand; prices have an upward tendency, and sales were reported as follows: fair to good at $2 50a3 50 per bbl; prime to choice fruit at $4 00a4 50 per bbl.

ALE—In ample supply, as prices are unchanged; we omit figures in this issue.

BEANS—Market quiet, with regular sales at $2 25a2 75 as per quality.

BEESWAX—Steady, with sales at 33a35c.

BAGGING—The supply was fully up with the demand; we quote Penn Mills, two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushels, 45c; three bushels, 53c.

BUTTER—Under more liberal receipts. The market was weak, with a declining tendency. Sales, good to prime lots, 16a20c; prime to choice for table use, 23a25c.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady, but not very active. Buyers are taking hold sparingly. We quote standard brands at 16¼a16½c.

CHEESE—Market fairly supplied with the various kinds. Prices are without change. We quote as follows: New Ohio dairy, 11a12c; new factory, 14a15c; prime New York Goshen, 16½a17c.

CANNED GOODS—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Dealers are purchasing sparingly. Peaches, 3-lb cans, $3a3 25; 2-lb cans, $2 50; tomatoes, $2 37a2 50; corn, Winslow's, $3; other brands, $2 75 per dozen.

COUNTRY BACON—Firm with plenty of buyers for all good lots offered. We quote hams, 10a11a12c; clear sides, 8a9c; shoulders, 6a7c; lard, 8a8¼c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market was not an active one; buyers more shy and not anxious to invest; the extreme rates are $10a13 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report a moderate trade demand; we note sales at $7 50a8 per case.

CEMENT—The supply was equal to the demand; we note sales as follows: Beeson's hydraulic $2a2 25; Louisville $2 50a2 75; calcined plaster $4a4 25; land plaster $3a3 25; lime Cleveland $1 75a2; eastern $1 50a1 75 per bbl.

EGGS—Are selling at 15a16c per doz.

FLOUR—The market was active with a good demand for local purposes; we quote as follows: Spring wheat $7 50a8; red winter wheat $8 50a9; mills best brand $9 50. Rye flour $5 50a5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was decidedly more active and buyers more numerous; the receipts are increasing; we note sales as follows: Wheat, red winter $1 80a1 85; white $1 85a1 90; spring wheat not wanted. Oats are in better supply and market very firm; we quote: mixed 46a47c; prime white 49a50c. Corn shelled, receipts light and holders firm; we note sales at 56a58c. Ear corn, bulk 55a56c. Rye steady; sales: first hands 80a85c. Barley in moderate demand; spring 85a90c; fall 95c$1.

GROCERIES—The advance we have before noted has been fully maintained, at least the tendency is that way: the Eastern market continues firm, Sugars are held firmly at quotations; syrups are early but molasses is firm with a fair trade demand; the following are the current rates:

COFFEE—Choice Rio 24c; good to prime 22½a23½c; fair 21a21½c; old government Java, 31c; other Javas 26a28c; roasted rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose 27¼c; roasted Java 33½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf 13c, crushed, granulated and powdered 12c; standard A 11½c; B 11¼c; ex C 11c; C yellow 10¾c; circle C 10¾; lower grades 9a10c.

SYRUPS—White drips 65c; other grades ranging from 60 to 40 as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8¼c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7¼a8c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans 73a75c; prime 70a72c.

CANDLES—Mould candles 12c; stearine do 13; sear do 21½c.

HAY—We can report a good supply and a fair trade demand; baled at $25a28a30 per ton, as per quality and condition; loose sold from wagon at $30a35 per ton.

POTATOES—Market well supplied and prices are weak; we quote mixed at 70a75c; choice lots at 85a90c per bushel.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—Sales of sugar cured hams, canvassed at 15c; plain at 15½c; shoulders at 10a10½c; common at 9c. Breakfast bacon at 12½a13c. Dried beef at 18½a19c. Beef tongues at $7 50 per dozen. Rib sides at 10c; short rib at 10½c; clear at 11c; mess pork at $18 50. Ham sausage at 10c. Lard, leaf tierces at 10¼c; half bbls at 11¼c; buckets at 11¾c per lb.

POULTRY—Receipts increasing, with sales at 80a90c per pair.

SEEDS—In fair demand; clover at $8 75a9 00; timothy at $3 75a4 00; flax seed at $2 00a2 05 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 91a92c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

REMARKS—The market is again very unsettled and prices are uncertain, in fact correct quotations are very difficult to obtain.

CRUDE.

Buyers here are shy and not inclined to operate to any extent; we quote nominally at 6¼a6⅝c. Parker's, sales reported at $2 45a2 50 per bbl.

REFINED.

Prices nominal for car load lots at 16½a16¾c, Philadelphia, May 19¼c, June 19⅝c.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

OIL BARRELS.

Dealers report the market steady and holders firm; sales of country at $1 95a2 00; city at $2 15a2 20.

UPPER CREEK.

500	bbls spot	2 52½
2,000	do do	2 55
1,000	do s o May and June	2 57½
1,000	do 1st 6 months	2 75

OIL CITY.

1,000	do do	2 70

PARKER'S.

500	do do	2 55
1,000	do do	2 55

TIDIOUTE.

300	do do	2 50

NEW YORK, May 14—Closing of the 13th. Crude in bulk very quiet and rather weak at 9a9¼c; sales of 1,000 bbls at the latter price; crude in shipping order 14¼c; refined easier with sales of 2,000 bbls May at 19¾c; 2,000 bbls last half of June 20¼c; cases 26½a26¾c; Philadelphia delivery dull and unchanged; sals of 2,000 bbls refined for May at 19 7-16c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged; on the Upper Road the market closed at $2 55a2 57½; at Oil City the market closed at $2 70; at Parker's the market was quoted at $2 55 for Union and Mutual Pipe, the market at Tidioute was quoted at $2 50; the home refined market was nominally at 11c in bulk and and 17c in bbls. Following are the sales:

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Market firm.

Standard White	19⅝c
Crude	9c
Cases	25c
June	20½c

TIDIOUTE, May 14—Market quiet with nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, May 14.—The market is quiet and held at $2 55; offering $2 50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 14.—Market quiet at $2 45.

OIL CITY, May 14—Market dull and quiet at $2 65.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Market quiet; spot $2 55 asked; $2 50 bid.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipt of stock was fair but not large of either through or for sale here; the cattle offered will compare favorably with those or the previous week. The market appeared slow and the attendance of buyers was by no means large; there seemed to be a disposition to hold off or to quit, in fact most of the sales made were to country buyers.

STOCKERS.

The supply of stockers on sale this week was small. The demand continues good for this class of cattle, but they are worth more in the West than here, and as a matter of course they do not find their way East. As the season advances and grass gets good holders in the West care less about selling, as the cost of keeping is very small, and of course unless they can get higher prices will hold. About the time formers hereabouts get their ideas of values raised, stockers will not be had at any price. At present they are scarce at from $4 75 for inferior scrub to $5 50 for prime straight steers.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00
Extra 1,400	6 85
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 75
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 25a6 50
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	5 75a6 10
Fair ..000	5 50a5 75
Common butchers' cattle	5 25a5 50
Bulls	3 50a4 50
Cows	3 75a5 00
Stockers	5 00a5 50
Fresh cows	$30 00a75 00

HOGS.

The market was far from being an active one; although prices have undergone no material change the supply was ample and and the quality of the offerings the best that has been offered for some time; the season for large operations is about over for the present. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$5 65a5 75
Prime Yorkers	5 25a5 35

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep this week, though not large, are some in excess for the corresponding time of last week. The market ruled active today until about eleven o'clock when unfavorable advices were received concerning trade in the New York, which had the effect of making trade here slow. The quality of the stock offering is fair.

PRICES.

Extra	100 lbs	$5 80
Prime	95 do	5 75
do	90 do	5 50a5 65
do	85 do	5 25
do	80 do	5 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST. THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

The market was decidedly dull; this, however, is no news to the general reader, for it has been the situation for some time; opinions in regard to the new clip differ very materially between buyers and sellers; as there was no money made in wool during the past year, caution will be the order of the day. With the reduction in our tariff wools can now be imported at prices to compete with American wools. As it now looks, we do not think orders will be given out to purchase the new clip higher than 40 to 45 cents. Whether growers will be prepared to accept these prices remains to be seen. We quote prices nominal at 45 to 50 cents for the various grades.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Depression was the feature in financial affairs to-day. Reports of a probabable advance in the Bank of England rate of interest to-morrow to 6 per cent. stiffened gold and exchange, but a bearish feeling on stock exchange quite strong, and resulted in a decline ranging from ¾ to 5½ per cent.

Money easy most of the time at 6 and 7 per cent. rising to 7 per cent. gold on an increased demand and closing at a legal rate.

Sterling dull at 8¾a8⅞ for sixty days, and 9¾a10 for sight.

Gold irregular, ranging from 117⅝ to 118, closing at 117⅞a118.

Loans 4 and 7 per cent.

Clearings $51,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $272,000,800.

Custom receipts $483,000.

Governments steady but dull.

State bonds nominal.

Stocks more active at generally declining rates with a great pressure to sell. Pacific Mail particularly heavy, large blocks of stock changing hands. The rumor of the opposition on the English line of the China route is again used with marked effect, but rests only on the fact that the steamer Altoona came to San Francisco, where she was chartered to take a cargo to England. Erie also heavy in sympathy with London prices. The Western Union has the only strong stock on the list.

chief fluctuations were Pacific Mail 52, 46½, 48⅝, 47¾; Erie 59⅞, 59⅝, 59⅝, 59¼, 59½; C. C. & I. C. 32, 30¾, 31⅝, 39½; Union Pacific 31⅛, 30⅛, 30⅜; St. Paul 55¼, 54½, 54½; Ohios 42¾, 41½; Lake Shore 90⅝, 90⅜; New York Central 100⅝, 100¼, 100½; Rock Island 108⅜, 107⅝, 108; Wabash 69, 49½, 69⅝; Harlem 126, 126⅝, 126. Market after steadying somewhat in the afternoon, finally closed dull and heavy.

DIED.

FARROW—At his residence in Bellevieu, Lincoln township, on Tuesday, May 13, at 9 30 a. m., THOMAS FARROW, of the firm of FARROW, Gumbert & Co., in the 57th year of his age.

McGRATH—On Tuesday, May 13, 1873, at 9 A. M., MRS CATHERINE MCGRATH, mother of John and Kate Barker.

DUFFY—On Wednesday morning, May 14th, at 5 o'clock, after a prostrated illness, HUGH DUFFY, aged thirty six years.

McCLURG—On Tuesday evening, May 13th, at 6½ o'clock, at the residence of her husband on Sturgeon street, MARTHA A., wife of John H. McClurg, in the forty third year of her age.

PITTOCK—At the residence of Mrs. John Aiken Shady lane, East Liberty, on Wednesday, April 14, at 12:20 P. M., son of John W. and the late Mazie L. Pittock, aged four months and twenty-six days.

SHEIBLER—On Monday morning May 12th, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA J. WALKER, wife of F. G. Sheibler.

WALTERS—On Monday morning, May 12th, 1873, BENJAMIN M. WALTERS, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

LAUGHLIN—On Monday afternoon, May 12th, WILLIE M'KENNAN, son of George M. and Bella B. Laughlin, aged 5 years, 1 month, 24 days.

BRACKENMEYER—On Thursday, May 8th, at 12:30 P. M., GUSTAVUS H. BRACKENMEYER, youngest son of N. H. and C. L. Brackenmeyer, deceased, in the twenty-first year of his age.

Manifest Absurdities.

Is there any good reason why the dictates of common sense should be disregarded in medical practice? Surely not. Yet how literally they are sometimes set at naught in the treatment of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration and general debility. How often are powerful purgatives, emetics and salivants given in cases of indigestion, bilious colic and costiveness, when the disease has already robbed the patient of strength he needs to combat with the attack. The absurdity of giving debilitating medicines to sick people who are too weak already is so manifest, that it is astonishing how any sane man can believe in such practice. The rational course under such circumstances is to administer a tonic and regulating medicine, and the experience of a quarter of a century has proved that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most wholesome and efficient preparation of this class to be found in the medical repository. It is, however, something more than an invigorant and regulator. Its properties as an aperient and antibilious agent; its vitalizing and purifying effect upon the blood; its utility when given as an anodyne instead of laudanum or chloral, or digitalis, or some other stupifying narcotic; its tranquillizing tendency in spasmodic affections, and its palatability, as contrasted with the sickening pills and potions of the pharmacopoeia, certainly entitle Hostetter's Bitters to be called the most comprehensive remedy in existence.

Sore Nipples.

The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples, is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief, that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness and swellings.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil. apr10

Deaths from Rupture.

Those who are ruptured, or even those who have any tendency in that way, cannot be too careful in making application to some known source where such ailments are sure to be relieved and remedied at once.

One half the trusses in use are almost valueless far as affording any adequate support in cases of rupture, and we often hear of deaths reported from strangulated hernia, which need not occur. Every one of those cases, could be rendered safe, by the application of a properly fitting truss to retain the ruptured part.

And it often happens that people do not readily know of being ruptured and such should make application to a person like Dr. Keyser, of this city, who has applied tens of thousands of trusses and cured hundreds of ruptures. Dr. Keyser has Trusses at every price, and some at a much lower price than can be had elsewhere. He is particularly careful to fit them well, and where a cure is at all possible to effect it. Dr. Keyser's office is entirely private, adjoining his medicine store No. 107 Liberty street, from 10 a. m. daily until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6 p. m.

Speedily Cured

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or exress in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

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WHISKERS! One package of Prof Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.

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A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervousness, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address

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